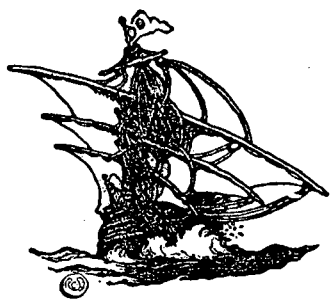
THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY
NOVEMBER 15, 1926



Your Share in The Survey—Reader or Member?

How Much Social Work Can A Community Afford?

By Jane Addams

Pensions for 100,000 Nurses
University Politics Explode
The Mounting Bill for Relief
The Unhappy Are Always Wrong
Is Faithful Service Enough?
Do Adults Want Education?

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The winning manuscripts may be sketches of a rural teacher, a member of a board of education, a high school coach, a college editor, a university president, a grammar school musician, whose work meant increased vitality and usefulness to his or her school and so to the whole field of public education.

CONDITIONS

MANUSCRIPTS must be not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,500 words in length, typewritten, double-spaced, on one side of the paper.

DELIVERY must be made not later than noon of December 31, 1926.

ADDRESS them to Jury, Harmon-Survey Award 3, care of The Survey, 112 East 19 Street, New York City.

IDENTIFICATION must be by means of a pen-name signed to the manuscript, with an accompanying plain, sealed envelope having on the outside the pen-name, and on the inside both pen-name and the real name and address of the author.

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Henry R. Linville, president of the Teachers' Union, New York.

Lucy Sprague Mitchell, chairman of the Bureau of Educational Experiments, New York

Nathaniel M. Salley, dean of the School of Education, Florida State College for Women.

Will C. Wood, state superintendent of Public Instruction, California

Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; chairman of the College Entrance Examination Board.

Beulah Amidon, secretary to the jury, education editor of The Survey

IT is particularly hoped that the contest will bring to light new ideas and new ways, and that those who are engaged in such enterprises as are suggested above will write out of their first-hand experience. So long as your story deals with public education, there is no limitation.

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The winning papers will be published in The Survey and in collaborating newspapers.

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THE SURVEY

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The Gist of It

THE harder and longer she works the less she earns. That is the professional anomaly the registered nurse must face, and the outstanding reason behind the proposed plan for contributory pensions. Page 197.

MARY GRAHAM BONNER is new to Survey readers but cordially known to many of their children. She has charge of the children's department of the International Book Review and is the author of volumes of bedtime stories and of a Parent's Guide to Children's Reading. Page 198.

MISS ADDAMS' ethical estimate of how much social work a community can afford is a revision of her paper before the National Conference of Social Work. Page 199.

THE discharge of President Suzzallo of the University of Washington raised the whole question of how a state is to run its colleges. Page 201.

THE behavior pattern of relief-giving, both public and private, is charted by Ralph G. Hurlin, who is director of the Department of Statistics of the Russell Sage Foundation, page 207; and Raymond Clapp, associate director of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, page 209.

HALLOWE'EN begins the open season for brewing annual reports. Committee members everywhere will relish Laura G. Woodberry's exasperating comedy. Miss Woodberry is director of the Boston Social Service Exchange. Page 210.

GEORGE A. COE is professor of religious education at Teachers' College, Columbia University. Page 212.

JOSEPH K. HART of The Survey staff is seeing through the press his new book, Adult Education, which Crowell will publish shortly. Page 214.

CHARLES E. RUSH is head of the Indianapolis Public Library. Page 215.

CLEAR-CUT mental help for normal grown-ups has come out of Dr. Alice E. Johnson's experience as a practicing psychiatrist and clinical professor of psychiatry at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Page 217.

SAFE Drinks for Texas won third prize from the jury which considered manuscripts on public health submitted in the first of the Harmon-Survey quarterly awards. Ella G. White, the author, is secretary of the Division of Sanitary Engineering of the Texas State Department of Health. Page 218.

FRANCES SAGE BRADLEY, M. D., has seen far-flung service in the federal Children's Bureau, the Arkansas State Department of Health and the Montana State Board of Health. Page 220.

WHEN C. F. Ansley wrote his first article for The Survey in September, 1923, he told us that his farming experiences ranged "from hired man through the list, including five years as first president of a settlers' association." Page 222.

JOHN IHLDER is manager of the civic development department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Page 224.

ADELAIDE ROSS SMITH, M. D., graduate of Wellesley College and Cornell Medical School, left her general practice over a year ago to become medical investigator for the Bureau of Women in Industry, New York State Labor Department. She recently completed a widely quoted study, Industrial Posture and Seating, and is now engaged in a study of benzol poisoning in industry. Page 225.

DEXTER M. KEEZER is a member of the Department of Economics and Commerce, University of North Carolina. Page 226.

UNIQUE among periodicals, The Survey submits to its readers an annual report of its work and of its plans for the year ahead. Page 247.

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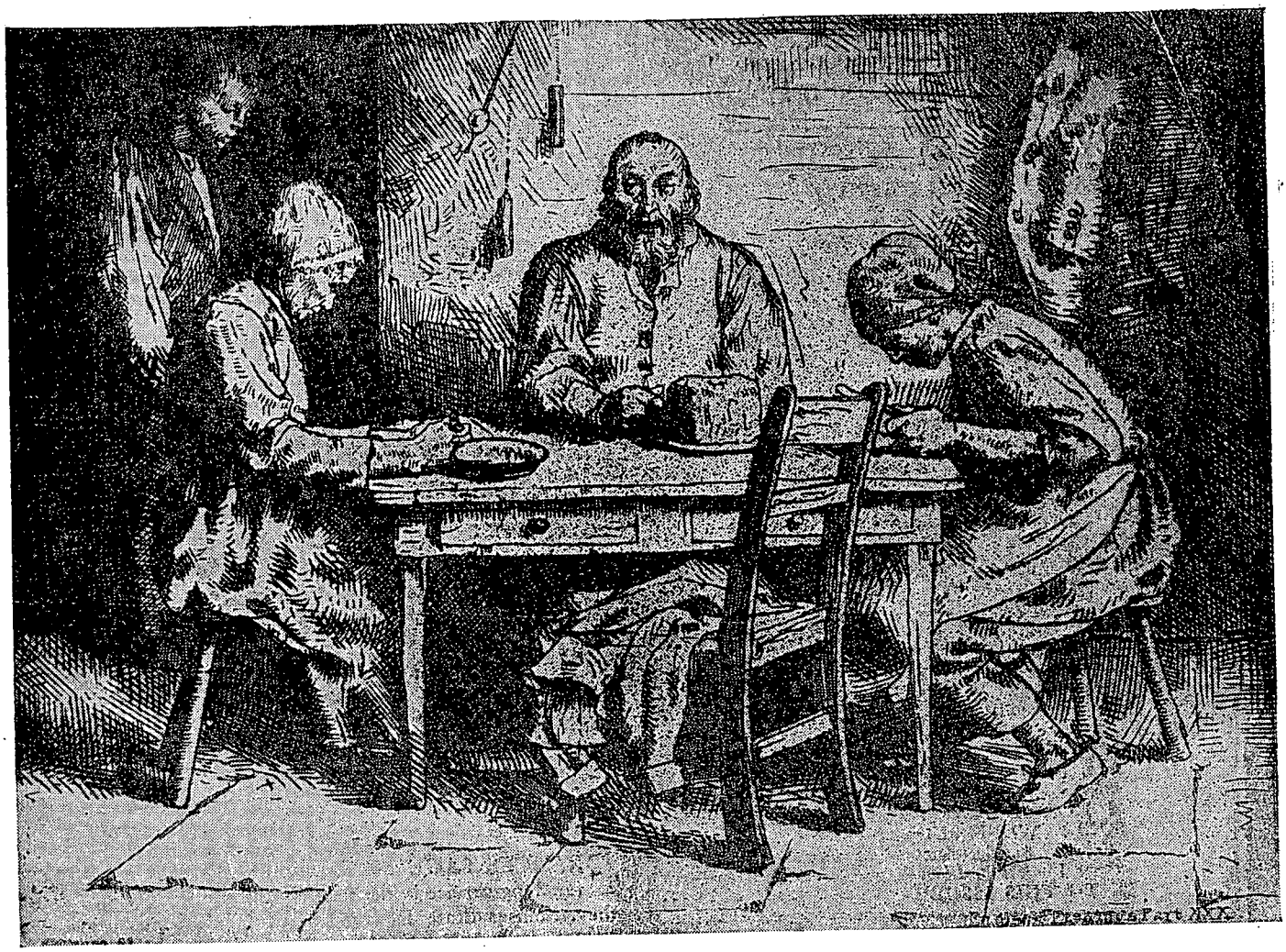

GRACE BEFORE MEAT
An etching by William Strang

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THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

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1926

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Pensions for Nurses

IN most of the professions earnings increase with years, giving to those who keep on working an increased return for their labor to lay by for the inevitable day when work must decline or stop. For the nine-tenths of the nursing profession who are working on their own, the exact reverse is the case. The day the nurse leaves training school, as young, as pretty, as vigorous as she is likely ever to seem, she has a higher market value than ever again. Her rate of $6 or $7 a day may remain the same, but as the years go by the telephone calls come less frequently, the involuntary waits between cases are longer, and so also the time which she must take off, at her own expense, to rest up after an unusually taxing patient. If that irregular and little-known income of the nurse, were to be plotted it would probably show a declining curve through her working life.

This is one of the reasons behind the financial plight in which many middle-aged nurses find themselves. All their life they have worked "on their own." And they are "on their own" when they reach an age of retirement. Some of them have savings; some have relatives to take them in. But according to the heads of organizations which employ nurses, there is an appalling number of women in their fifties and sixties who haunt the offices, asking for sure and salaried jobs for which they are not equipped by training or health. Our extravagant system of selling nursing service, except through the organizations which make some provision for their employes, puts all the risk on the individual nurse and often, after her most vigorous years, it is too heavy for her.

To meet some of the pressing conditions in a profession which numbers 100,000 women, the Harmon Foundation of New York City has put forward the idea of a national nurses' annuity association, and has offered to contribute $50,000 toward the organization, educational and publicity work of a self-sustaining plan on a sound financial basis. Such a plan would give to the nursing profession the assurance that some in the teaching profession now enjoy under the Carnegie pension system—of knowing that their old age will be provided for by a sure if modest competence.

The tentative plan was put before a meeting of nurses and health administrators called by William E. Harmon, president of the Foundation, in New York a few weeks ago. It included leaders in the nursing field: Lillian D. Wald, Annie Goodrich, Adelaide Nutting, Marguerite Wales, Mary Beard, Ada Carr, Alma Roberts, Anne Hansen; May Ayres Burgess, who has been making a series of statistical studies of the conditions under which nurses work and live and earn; students of public health administration, such as Haven Emerson, M.D. and Michael M. Davis; representatives of the Carnegie Fund and of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to give experience and advice on actuarial matters; and members of the staff of the Harmon Foundation, including Mr. Harmon, Mary Brady, acting director, and Samuel McCune Lindsay, economic adviser. Clyde Furst was made chairman of a committee to draw up a resolution expressing the enthusiastic endorsement of the meeting.

Drawing by Margaret Schloemann

Out of their professional experience, one by one, the members of the group told of the need of such an organized effort to encourage saving by the nurses themselves, through small but regular payments, supplemented by employers' contributions to ensure a pension at retirement. The informal discussion brought out that nurses' salaries whether in public health or other salaried work or private duty, are not large in consideration of the training required and the service expected of the

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nurse. For private duty nurses they are irregular, and what may justly seem to the patient a large amount per day, ensures, when it is spread over unemployment in the dull season, sickness or vacation leave which the private duty nurse takes at her own expense, a modest annual average. While the work is irregular, it is taxing through long hours, with little opportunity for recreation in a busy week, and consequent temptation to enjoy a justifiable but expensive rest and relaxation when the case is over.

The comparatively small group of public health and other nurses employed by organizations on a regular salary basis, perhaps 10,000 out of 100,000 trained nurses in this country, while much better off in the regularity of their income and in provision for sickness and vacation, have still no margin to make saving for old age a simple matter. The median salaries reported by the National Organization of Public Health Nurses for nurses employed by departments of health and by public health nursing associations are $200 monthly for directors, superintendents or chief nurses, $155 for special and district supervisors and $130 for staff nurses.

According to the tentative plan now under consideration, the Nurses National Annuity Association may be incorporated under the membership corporation law of New York, with representatives of the Harmon Foundation and other interested groups in both the incorporators and the board of directors. It will provide a plan for small regular payments on the part of both nurse and employers, to ensure to those who remain in the profession a pension of perhaps $1,200 a year on retirement at sixty. The usual provision will be made for the right of any nurse to withdraw from the plan, taking out all the money which she has invested in it, and for death and disability benefits before the age of retirement.

The problem of financing old age for both men and women—in the trades and industries as well as the professions—is becoming of greater urgency. Families live in flats, not in the rambling farmhouses into which an elderly relative can be fitted; to the delicatessen household another mouth to feed is a more serious problem than to the family with a garden. In the city there is less that an elderly person can do to help about the household to make his own way. The offer of the Harmon Foundation opens the way to at least a partial solution of the difficulty for one of the essential professions and one which, by reason of its irregular and emergent demands, has special need of some regularized plan.

The Freedom of the City

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

MOST of our small towns will continue to be small towns, while the cities will continue to become more and more overcrowded. It is a subject which from time to time absorbs the shocked interest of the city dweller who reduces the speed of his motor sufficiently to notice tenantless farm houses and tracts of land that have gone to seed. The trouble is, he thinks, that the young people of today dislike the quiet of small places. They want to be near the movies and other forms of excitement. And they want easy jobs—desk jobs.

But farm people and villagers have never had so much in the way of entertainment as they have now. There is distinctly something to do in the evening. Movies have been a step to more frequent evening parties. People can get around easily. The automobile is the common denominator of accessibility. Nor is it because they wish to work less hard. No work is harder than the confinement of an office, with a jammed, inhuman ride in subway or trolley.

The average city person has less social life than his brother in the country. He takes a girl to see the pictures and treats her to a soda afterward in a fashion similar to but less social than a like procedure in a village drug store. Or, his daughter may bring in a few of the friends she has met in the office for a little dancing to the victrola or radio. City amusements are not much more varied, nor even as numerous as the country ones.

But there is something in the city that can be had only there, and it is a part of the very root of American life and belief. Every American child is told that he is a citizen equal to every other child. He is taught that all people are created equal and that his future is up to him.

But in a small town what does he discover? He quickly finds that the social line drawn in rural communities, villages and sparsely inhabited towns is unbreakable. No matter how he may work, no matter how brilliant in school or college, back in his own small town he never can rise above the group in which he was placed by birth.

In the small town, pride cannot flourish. There if one is poor every one else knows it; in the city it may easily be kept secret. If one fails in a small place it is known by everyone; in a city one can try again. If one experiments in a city one can call it an experiment and lose or gain by the result. In a small place it is considered flighty to experiment; there is little but discouragement for one who would try his wings. In a city one can afford to possess American independence.

But more than anything else it is the feeling of being conspicuously inferior that sends small town folk to the noisy, heedless, kindly, indifferent, friendly cities. In the cities they may read and study and, if they are interesting enough, they may gradually meet interesting people who will accept them for themselves and not ask about the social status of their parents. Or, if they never care to improve themselves, they still need not feel inferior. They may realize that they belong to the great working class—but so do millions of others. That is no disgrace. They do not belong to the four hundred. Well, few do. In the city they may feel poor, overworked, underpaid, insufficiently aired, but they belong to a democracy; they *can* rise above pre-natal conditions. Inherently they believe the teachings of Americanism—but they cannot find it in the small town.

So they go to the cities which are crowded enough for true equality—the equality that passes keen, quick judgment based on the performance of today. After all, is it not the logical move of a true American? It is the only way in which he can feel free and independent and his brother's equal.

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How Much Social Work Can a Community Afford?

By JANE ADDAMS

THE community long ago learned that it must take care of the sick, of the dependent and of the aged, and many private charities once dealing with them are now passing into the realm of taxable services, the community having incorporated them into its permanent political arrangements. But the community has only slowly included social adjustment as one of its essential functions and while it really expects to pay for such service it is as yet unconvinced as to the validity. The whole question as to the necessity of these adjustments is still so new that social workers are constantly being challenged, as indeed we ought to be, to give the reasons therefore.

This challenge has been organized and vocalized most definitely by the community chest in its various forms. The chest at one and the same time challenges these services and also approaches them in the spirit and method of taxation for it insists that every one shall be included, shall give according to his means. It hopes to eliminate waste in the collection of funds, including the waste of the business man's time, and also to eliminate waste motions on the part of the social worker. I think we would all be happy to have the Taylor System applied to our work so that we, too, might get rid of wasted time and effort. It is quite possible that there are too many kinds of social service or too many forms of any one kind and we welcome any effort which would rectify these. But there is one danger involved. It is to look at social work too steadily from the business point of view, to transfer it into the psychology of the business world and to subject it to tests which are totally irrelevant to its purposes.

We, of course, have in social work a very large business aspect. An old friend of mine is responsible for the welfare of nineteen thousand people, living in five different communities. She has on her staff 268 workers, she knows the exact nutrition status of every child. If he falls below 7 per cent of the standard he is immediately put in the nutrition class. The large corporations who engage her find it a fine business investment and continually say so. On the business side we could probably prove our case. Are we doing our duty on the ethical side? Are we giving the community a chance to judge day by day what we are doing in that field?

In one direction we are certainly failing, for social workers are constantly required to meet situations which could never occur if the ethical standard of the community were higher. If we were more alert on the ethical side we could save vast areas of life from becoming absolutely brutalized or sinking into a hard indifference. Many of us have been stirred recently by reading what one woman did who had an intolerable curiosity about the lives of the poor and made an unremitting effort to understand them. Beatrice Webb so analyzed the sweating system as to make clear that the purchaser of a sweated-made coat became a pauper; he was pauperized by the husband of the woman who supported her while she made the sweated coat at half price. It became an ethical question then for the purchaser of a sweated garment as well as for the employer of sweated labor and also for a right-minded community who objected to subsidized wages on the ground of simple justice. If enough people had arrived at that sense of unwillingness to be pauperized or to make paupers the whole question of sweated labor would have been taken care of because the ethical standards had been raised. The community would have been saved the care of thousands of undernourished childern, of tuberculosis superinduced and transmitted in unsanitary tenements where the all-too-meager home became also a workshop.

We can take another matter which was recently brought to our attention in The Survey [June 1, 1926, p. 323], by a study of the number of young people between the ages of 16 and 18 who met with accidents in industry because youth is bungling and does not give attention to monotonous work. These accidents are an attempt on the part of nature itself to protect them, strange as it may seem. In the minority report on the English Poor Law, made twelve or fifteen years ago, all the English-speaking world was told that it was a mistake to put young people between sixteen and eighteen at work which did not have some educational content; that England was preparing for herself a new crop of dependents and unemployables because she was not educating her working population during those years when they might most easily be educated and when they revolted most desperately against the type of work in which so many of them were placed.

If we had applied that ethical suggestion to America as well as England many terrible accidents would have been avoided. Young people would have been protected by legislation which reflected a standard accepted by the entire community. We want them to work, we want them to learn to work and to bring wages home to their families, but certainly a community should have enough ingenuity to provide its young people with work that has some educational value and not tire them out before the long life of labor that is before them has fairly begun.

We can no longer challenge the social worker for not being a fact-finding agency. That task has been taken out of our hands by the universities and other research bodies. But the social worker still has a burden laid upon him of making clear his special human experience, the reactions which come to him who is brought close to ignorance, poverty, disease and crime. If he fails to formulate those in such wise as to add to the ethical resources of the community, in my opinion he has failed.

Let us take, for instance, this whole question of bootlegging. Some of us come from communities in which boot-

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legging is practiced clandestinely and sometimes flagrantly. We discover two things: that there are the economic aspects and the ethical aspects. In its economic aspect we see a great industry, formerly carried on in factories as we may designate the distilleries and breweries, becoming decentralized and going back into the home-industry stage. This is just the reverse of what has happened in other industries. It is now, however, emerging from the home and gradually entering a second period. We find the exploiter trying to get control of all the stills within a given area. It is like the situation in the Pennsylvania oil fields years ago, when almost any man who had a piece of land where a well could be dug could produce oil. As one man got more than his neighbor, they began to fight each other, and gradually a certain man gained control in his section, and finally came to control a large part of the entire industry. We have men in the bootlegging industry who are quite determined to obtain control of a given area and who offer to any man who is discovered to own a still within that area, a fifty-fifty proposition. They give police protection and selling advantages in return for half his output. If he declines, his still is broken up or, if he is persistent, his head may be broken open, but he is in the end obliged to conform or to go out of business, for a monopoly is always ruthless.

Then there is the larger fighting going on between two sets of exploiters. In Chicago it happens to be a fight between a Sicilian gang and another which shall be nameless. The two organizations trying to gain control are carrying on a purely economic rivalry but the whole situation is complicated and taken out of business into ethics because the entire manufacturing and selling processes are illegal and, more than that, are dependent upon methods of successful corruption. The situation in the old days was typified by the whiskey ring bringing influence to bear directly and indirectly upon state legislatures and rumors came to us of some such attempt in Congress itself. The corruption has now been dissipated and is brought to bear upon the patrolman on the beat and on his police superiors. The social worker is often conscious of this double development going on all about him.

I hope no one will understand me as in favor of the present attempt to modify the Eighteenth Amendment because it is not being enforced. Its present failure is like the failure of the first attempts in the South after the abolition of slavery. The southern people did not believe slavery should have been abolished. They did not believe the United States had the right to legislate about it, and so when the slaves were barely free, they lost their votes, they fell into peonage, and all sorts of things happened to them. Yet in three generations no one would venture to say that the descendants of slaves are not enormously better off than if that legislation had not been passed. We will have to watch and see the larger aspect of this amendment which is not being enforced where communities are not trying to enforce it. Here is a distinct ethical situation. Are social workers trying to analyze it? If we understood it, that alone might make us worth our salt. There is obvious need for the application of a "tireless intellectual effort" there.

Years ago, in the 'nineties—by that I mean the last decade of the last century before many of you were born—we used to have at the national meetings of social workers almost always a sharp challenge as to the construction of society itself. It was said that certain social mechanisms and arrangements were so awkward and so unfair that they almost automatically produced poverty, they destroyed individual effort and cramped native energy, but if these social conditions could be changed so as to foster personality then such individuals would thrive and in the end would produce for themselves a better social order. But of later years we have altogether dropped this type of discussion. We were called Bolshevists merely because we advocated a federal Child Labor amendment. Are we coming to share the universal desire to conform and play safe?

This tendency has been registered most conspicuously in the field of politics, but it spreads over into other fields. We are living on accumulated capital in spiritual and ethical affairs. Whether it is a passing phase with us, something we are sharing with the rest of the world, I am not wise enough to say. I merely call your attention to it as an interesting situation.

The leaders in the field of careful individual study are the psychiatric social workers. They are the newest and the most popular group among us, and perhaps we can ask a favor from them: that in time they go beyond this individual analysis and give us a little social psychiatric work. The newspapers bring us every morning—certainly they do in Chicago—information concerning many crimes. We would like to have them tell us what the effect upon the community is, for instance, of a case of capital punishment. Does it deter crime, as so many newspaper editors seem to think it does, or does it not deter crime? More people in this world have been executed because of their heretical beliefs than for any other reason in the world's long history of executions. That is a situation that is well over, certainly as it concerns the witches. Perhaps psychiatric workers will tell us whether in those places where witches were executed other ladies were deterred from being witches. That would be a safe study and might throw light on the very vexed question of capital punishment.

They might in time venture to tell us that it was a very bad thing to have a state's attorney get great acclaim and many votes according to the number of men he had prosecuted and "sent to the chair," as they say in New York, or "to the noose," as we refer to it in Illinois. I am sure they would say it was not a good thing for a policeman to gain promotion according to the number of arrests he made. I am sure they would say all of those things had a sadistic (you see I am trying to acquire the language of psychiatry) effect upon the community. We now ask them to get back a little from a purely individual study into something which considers the many, and give us some conclusions which may clear our poor bewildered minds.

I am saying this not as a social worker, but as an old woman who is perplexed by a situation such as we have in Chicago. At the present time we are astounded by the spectacle of an assistant state's attorney being shot in an automobile in company with a man whom he had tried for murder. We are startled by a curious connection, which appears at times between the forces which have been elected to take care of the public safety and the elements in the community which are engaged in breaking down public safety. We see it not only in connection with the enforcement of the Volstead Act but also with those older laws meant to preserve and cherish human life. This entire

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situation challenges the community to make an ethical analysis of itself and of its needs.

The greatest moral effort in the world at the present moment is perhaps being made in India where they are breaking down the long-established caste system which condemned millions of people to the life of the "untouchable." This caste system is buttressed by thousands of years of habit and the sanctions of religion. Not only Gandhi, but many others in India are making this determined effort. It comes, as always, from those who are closest to the poor, who carry on their activities in touch with those who are on the margin of society. Such an effort demands religion, which has been defined as ethics touched with emotion; drenched with emotion would better describe this movement in the East.

We may perhaps be presumptious in saying that social work has any special ethical contribution to make to such an undertaking. We can base that claim only on the old belief that the man who lives near to the life of the poor, near to the mother and children of the man who is to be hanged, he who knows the devastating effects of disease and vice, has an unrivaled opportunity to make a contribution to ethics. We will certainly fail to meet our obligations if we throw away that opportunity, either because we shirk intellectual effort, because we lack courage, or because we fail to see our obligations.

Education in a Maverick State

By GEDDES SMITH

WASHINGTON, so I am told by loyal residents, is a maverick state. It is unpredictable, and hard to harness. It is still close enough to pioneering to be a little indifferent to social solidarity. But it does draw the line somewhere, and Washington is outraged by the maverick governor who has been taking liberties with its educational system. He has attempted to dictate a financial policy, he has stacked the board of regents, and his appointees have ousted the president of the state university.

Henry Suzzallo, dismissed on October 4 under the formula of an indefinite leave of absence, became president of the University of Washington in 1915. An administrator somewhat in the Nicholas Murray Butler tradition, had been notably successful in strengthening the institution. He had reorganized its structure and raised its standards. He had presided over a period of such rapid growth that three-quarters of all the university's graduates had taken their diplomas from his hand.

When a board of regents who had been in office less than a year took it upon themselves to retire him without more than the vaguest excuses, the state was shocked. Mass meetings were held, newspapers scored the governor, women's clubs passed resolutions, the alumni sprang into action. A veteran observer tells me that the present turmoil in state politics is the greatest in forty years. If in all this there is more resentment against the governor than love for the deposed president—who had close informal relations neither with his faculty nor with the student body—that fact perhaps reveals the issue the more clearly.

The full story of the fracas is too involved to tell here. But as a whole it is an instructive case record in the fumbling technique of American state government.

Roland H. Hartley, thrice a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, won at the primaries of 1924 in a split field and was elected. A man of means and formerly a large lumber operator, he ran and won on a business man's economy program. He went into office with so generous a measure of public confidence that when he asked the legislature to adjourn its regular biennial session in January, 1925, in order that he could make a personal investigation of the state institutions, the legislature complied.

During that year, while the governor was making what seemed perfunctory visits of inspection, President Suzzallo, in accordance with his custom, was touring the state on a quinquennial "visit to the alumni" and making a frank statement of the university's needs. The basic support of the five state schools—the university, the state college, and three normal schools—is a tax authorized for four years at a time by the legislature. In 1921 the university share of this tax had been set at 1.10 mills (on a fixed valuation of taxable property) for a theoretical attendance of 5,000 students. The 1925 legislature was to renew or increase the levy. As the university has now some 6,700 students and as the ratio of both teaching time and teaching space to the number of students had been steadily shrinking, the university felt that it should have a larger appropriation as well as special allowances for building needs, and President Suzzallo told his public so.

IN November, 1925, the governor suddenly called the legislature in special session and in a stinging message rebuked the president for this plea and urged the complete reorganization of the state educational machinery. He declared that the rivalry between the state schools, each with its own board of regents, was intolerable and that their political activity was a nuisance. When, therefore, the legislature went ahead and granted the university both an increased levy (amounting to some $400,000 a year) and certain supplementary appropriations totalling more than half a million dollars, the governor indignantly vetoed both bills. The upper house passed them over his veto; the lower house first sustained the veto by a scant margin and then, changing its rules, reconsidered the vote and overthrew the veto.

The governor and his appointees on the board of equalization (which must authorize tax levies) declared this action illegal, null and void, and the governor instructed the regents to disregard the additional appropriations. When the regents, sustained by a ruling of the attorney-general, prepared to spend certain of these disputed funds, the governor removed two of them from office for "misconduct" and replaced them with his own appointees. As the terms of two regents had previously expired and the governor had made two new appointments, this manouever placed a ma-

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jority of the board of seven in the governor's hands, and the courts sustained him. Later, to make assurance doubly sure, he displaced a third regent so that he controlled five of the seven votes.

In September, 1926, state primaries were held. The issue was drawn between the governor and the university. The governor asked his party to name candidates who would support him in the legislature; the university alumni association fought them, and a general reversion of feeling against the governor put a good many anti-Hartley candidates on the ticket.

This was the situation when President Suzzallo prepared his regular biennial budget for submission to the regents and by them to the legislature of 1927. The legality of the current levy and special appropriations had not been passed upon by the courts, but the president accepted the intent of the legislature and the attorney-general's opinion and based his budget on the full amount of the new levy. The budget was supported by a mass of cost-accounting and was approved by the finance committee of the regents—which included, incidentally, some of the governor's appointees. Yet when the board met in full session, without asking or instructing the president to modify his budget, it voted (five to two) to relieve him from duty. The two surviving regents from the earlier regime promptly resigned and the fat was in the fire.

Beside a number of palpable red herrings, the board of regents have offered as reasons for their action, at the time of writing, only a statement by their president which charged

(1) "that the alumni association was practically a political organization . . . and that the president of the university was not only cognizant, but the controlling factor in its activities";
(2) that the budget submitted by the president "impressed the majority of the board as not being a frank statement covering the needs of the university, but an endeavor to spend all the monies that possibly might be appropriated";
(3) that they had found "an undercurrent of discord between the president and members of the faculty";
(4) that "the board of regents were not receiving the cooperation necessary for the best interests of the university."

I talked with one of these "Hartley regents" about these difficulties and it seemed clear that he and his associates resented chiefly the fact that the president, through the alumni association, had dared to fight the governor in the primaries, and that their dignity was somehow injured by the president's offering a budget spending all the money he could get. I suspected they wanted a humbler servant.

But it is an open question whether they or their feelings had anything to do with the matter. During the war, President Suzzallo was chairman of the State Council of Defense. Mr. Hartley and his fellow lumbermen were producing timber for the government. Discontent in the lumber camps was slowing up war work. The council proposed an eight-hour day; it was refused until considerable pressure had been exerted by the War Department. When it was finally established there was a bitter taste in the mouth of some of the lumbermen, and Hartley seems never to have lost it. At least his hostility to President Suzzallo begin to be bruited about early in his term.

But even if this old animosity were not a cause of the ouster, it is plain to see how a dictatorial governor, pledged to cut taxes, would feel about the leader of a group who not only beat him in the legislature but carried the fight to the primaries and apparently beat him there too. Nor was he mollified, one fancies, by the decision of the Supreme Court that the legislature had acted entirely within its rights, that the original regents and the president were right and he was wrong in the matter of the tax levy and appropriations. The university had played better politics than the governor, and President Suzzallo suffers for it.

What next? The legislature which meets in January will probably be hostile to the governor. Whether it will carry the biennial appropriations over his veto remains to be seen. Meanwhile the affairs of the university are in the hands of five Hartley appointees, of whom one only has attended college. In the present temper of the public there is little likelihood that the governor's request for additional power through a reorganization of the administrative system of the state schools will be granted. But neither is there any evidence of an effort to think through the question of organization.

There is no doubt that public education in Washington is in a mess. There has been bitter rivalry between the university and the state college: they have fought not only for appropriations but for exclusive preserves in the curriculum. There is no reason why a unified and balanced educational policy should be expected from five competing boards of regents, even if they did have, until the governor asked the legislature to abolish it, an excellent accounting board which reduced their finances to a comparable basis. In this struggle the university has not been slothful; it has been growing and needed money; it has carried its needs to the people and the politicians. And the fortunes of war are never all on one side. Could some of the energy that has been devoted to getting current funds have been put to work devising and establishing a permanent *modus vivendi* for the university, there might be a different story to tell.

Oddly enough there is in all this almost no word of education. The new board of regents, eagerly searching for a financially docile president, offer freely to leave him in full control of educational policy. The number of instructors, of course, and hence the standard of instruction, are in question, but nobody seriously asks *what* the university is teaching, or *how*. The governor, it is rumored, is personally opposed to the use of public funds for higher education in any form, but that is hardly an issue as yet.

The question before the people of Washington is simply this: How is a state to run its own university? One way is to establish an automatic tax plan which allows income to vary with enrollment, and places administrative responsibility in the hands of a board protected against rapid change. That, roughly speaking, means that the public abdicates to the expert. Another is to place major responsibility in the legislature, and allow the public to have its way—if it can get it—through frequent elections. A third is to let the governor make and unmake administrative boards, and hence university policy, at will—and trust to the voters' foresight to elect the right governor, or their hindsight to retire him after the beans are spilled. The third policy—and there is something to be said for it as a political expedient—is Washington's present choice. And if the voters don't like it, they have only themselves to blame if they continue it.

There is no easy answer to the riddle of democratic control over technical services. The state universities, by and large, are the victims of public uncertainty in this respect: they have been experimented on until some of them are as unhappy as a vivisected guinea pig. If you don't play politics, you take the consequences. If you do, you also take the consequences. Washington's present contribution to a solution of this interesting problem is mostly a negative one, for Washington, as Washingtonians say, is a maverick state.

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The Common Welfare

JUST before the turn of the century, Eugene V. Debs spoke before a handful of people in a small manufacturing city of the Middle West. The next day he was called upon by a high school boy turned reporter out of school hours whose task it was to interview out-of-town visitors—Ernest Thompson Seton, Henrietta Crossman, the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton—for top-column stories around the heavy advertising of the Saturday paper.

This was at a time and in a place when membership in a trade union was a sign of radicalism and where there was only one known Socialist in the whole town. The cub reporter knew nothing of Debs' subject and prepared himself by running through "Socialism" in the Britannica. The interview went very badly, for the brief article on Marx gave almost no clues to what Debs was driving at, and he soon realized that the questions put to him were the clumsy fumbling of an empty youngster. Whereupon Debs, sitting in a workingman's hotel, in his shirt-sleeves and drinking beer, spent the afternoon in patiently explaining why he had been sent to jail for contempt of court in the recent railway strike and his conversion to Socialism while a prisoner.

For two or three hours the young reporter listened to this quiet, friendly, painstaking man giving himself without stint to the education of an audience of one. He went away with a story fully a page long, not a line of which found its way into his newspaper, but fired with a feeling of warm personal relationship to the man he interviewed that has scarcely cooled in twenty-five years.

It must have been through a strength of his warm humanity that Debs gathered together his great personal following, for at the time a million men voted for him for president of the United States the Socialist Party had a membership of only a fraction of that number. Debs spoke the common tongue of America. He was the head of a political party which imported its philosophy and much of its personnel from Germany and Russia. He himself was a Hoosier, a locomotive fireman, a trade unionist. He made a poor fist of it in a speech on Marxism, but he carried off its feet a mixed audience that filled Madison Square Garden to the last row in the top balcony. He won the regard of every newspaper man.

At the time of his death three weeks ago he was perhaps looked upon as friend by more men and women than any other man of his time. The impression he made on the young reporter was the impression he made on the United States—a man who loved his fellow-men without exception. After he had been sentenced to Atlanta penitentiary for a speech opposing war he said to the court: "Your Honor, years ago I recognized my kinship with all living beings and I made up my mind that I was not one bit better than the meanest of the earth. I said then, and I say now, that while there is a lower class, I am in it; while there is a criminal element, I am of it; while there is a soul in prison, I am not free."

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE never lost his faith that criminals are men, and that men learn by opportunity and work, not by repression and restraint. The principles of prison reform which he formulated twenty years ago have been only reinforced by experience and by our widening knowledge of the motives which lie behind all human action:

"First. The law must decree not punishment, but temporary exile from society until the offender has proved by his conduct that he is fit to return.

"Second. Society must brand no man as a criminal, but aim solely to reform the mental conditions under which a criminal act has been committed.

"Third. The prison must be an institution where every inmate must have the largest practical amount of individual freedom, because 'It is liberty alone that fits men for liberty'."

To have put those principles widely into effect would have meant not only to evolve prisons such as the world never has known, but to re-make the whole popular psychology of crime and punishment which demands an eye for an eye, without asking the why or wherefore of the original offense. Obviously no one man's work, nor the span of one man's life, could hope to include such a regeneration. In his work at Auburn, at Sing Sing, and in the Naval Prison at Portsmouth, Mr. Osborne achieved a mutually trusting and co-operative spirit between warden and prisoners which must still be the ambition of even those prison administrators who cannot agree with all his methods of obtaining it. Slowly, but cumulatively, support is swinging to his passionate belief that prisoners need to work, and to work under the conditions of the outer world with a measure of self-direction, not by the compulsion of rule but by the impulse of playing the game. Osborne's death comes at a time when the popular hysterical demands for vengeance on the criminal must have troubled his own unvindictive mind. Yet the ideals which he championed of understanding the offender and much of the machinery of prison self-government which he attempted so courageously survive as witness of the essential integrity of his thinking and of his power to fire the imagination of others.

WHEN in a labor case the opinion of the United States Supreme Court is delivered by Mr. Justice Brandeis and when that opinion is adverse to the claims of labor organizations involved we may guess that some

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fundamental and elementary principle of the law as it affects the rights of labor has been clarified. Such an opinion Justice Brandeis delivered when during the October term the court disposed of the case of August Dorchy, Plaintiff in Error, vs. the State of Kansas.

In February, 1921, Dorchy as vice-president of District No. 14, United Mine Workers of America, together with Alexander Howat, president, purporting to act under direction of the union's executive board, called a strike against the George H. Mackie Fuel Company to compel the payment of a claim of "one Mishmash" for $180. There was no trade dispute, no controversy between the company and the union over wages, hours or any of the conditions of labor covered by the wage contract in force between them. Under this contract the rate of pay for employes under 19 was $3.65 a day and for those over 19 the rate was $5. Mishmash had been paid at the lower rate from August 31, 1917, to March 22, 1918, without protest. On that day he first demanded pay at the higher rate, and claimed back pay from August 31, 1917. Through some quaint uncertainty on the part of his loving parents as to the year when they had given young Mishmash to the world, they had twice entered the date of his birth in the family Bible, one entry giving his birthday as August 31, 1898, the other the same day in August, but the year as 1899. In view of the provision of the wage contract, Mishmash, after months of meditation, decided that he preferred 1898, a preference which the company failed to share. It refused him back pay, on the ground that by the witness of his own family Bible he was less than nineteen years old. Hence the dispute and after two years, when Mishmash had left the company's employ, the strike.

Section 17 of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Act, while reserving to the individual employee the right to quit his job at any time, makes it unlawful to conspire "to induce others to quit their employment for the purpose and with the intent to hinder, delay, limit or suspend the operation of" mining. Section 19 makes it a felony for an officer of a labor union wilfully to use the power or influence incident to his office to induce another person to violate any provision of the Act. Dorchy was prosecuted criminally for violating Section 19. The jury found him guilty through inducing a violation of Section 17; the trial court sentenced him to fine and imprisonment and its judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the state. Dorchy claimed in both state courts that Section 19 as applied was void because it prohibits strikes, and that this is a denial of the liberty guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. His claim was denied by the state courts and, in view of the special circumstances, is now denied by the federal Supreme Court.

Justice Brandeis points out that neither the common law nor the Fourteenth Amendment, confers the absolute right to strike. The right to carry on a business has value. To interfere with this right without just cause is unlawful. The fact that the injury was inflicted by a strike is sometimes a justification. But a strike may be illegal because of its purpose, however orderly the manner in which it is conducted. "To collect a stale claim due to a fellow member of the union who was formerly employed in the business is not a permissible purpose. In the absence of a valid agreement to the contrary, each party to a disputed claim may insist that it be determined only by a court."

Here is a statement of law with reference to a clearly delimited issue which is altogether free from ambiguity. Imprisonment of a labor leader for calling a strike to collect a "stale claim" as here defined is not, in the opinion of the supreme court, a denial of the liberty guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The decision is in no sense a rehabilitation of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Act. Because certain important provisions of that Act had been held invalid by the U. S. Supreme Court, the Supreme Court of Kansas had taken steps to safeguard its decision in the Dorchy case against conflict with the decision of the federal court by ruling that Section 19 was so far severable from the generable scheme of legislation held invalid that it might stand alone with the legal effect of an independent statute; and the U. S. Supreme Court held itself bound by this construction. As a result the present opinion as delivered by Mr. Justice Brandeis is unclouded by any question of the bearing upon it of the legislation peculiar to Kansas.

THE two prisoners at bar, the anarchists Sacco and Vanzetti, have ceased to hold the center of the stage in the Massachusetts trial which will forever bear their name. The case itself is falling into the background in the perspective of a larger issue. Massachusetts has begun to distrust its own justice.

If you go into Massachusetts clubs; or talk to loafers on Boston Common; or exchange comments with students after a football game; or pass the time of day with workers in mill towns; or fall into idle converse in a railroad car, you will find a continuous note of suspicion not unmixed with fear, that there have been forces abroad in the commonwealth stronger than law, stronger than truth, stronger than judgment, stronger even than the integrity of the community. The doubt is well-founded. Was it yesterday that this colorless poison gas of hysteric prejudice seeped into a Georgia court, convicting Leo Frank long before the jury returned a verdict, so that the trial became merely mockery; that Frank was saved from judicial death by the courage of a great Georgia governor; that Governor Slaten was driven into exile from his own place; that the deadly unseen thing broke Frank's prison and killed him at last? Quite irrespective of the possible guilt of Frank in Georgia or of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts, it is obvious that we have seen a terror that flies by night, beside which mere murder is trivial.

Both the Frank case and the Sacco-Vanzetti case have demonstrated that the legal safeguards, old as they are and sedulously preserved though they have been, are insufficient to cope with this unseen thing. Few unbiased students of the record believed Leo Frank guilty of the murder of the Georgia factory girl; many, perhaps a majority, of the students of the Sacco-Vanzetti case find no evidence sufficient to convict the two Italians. There is now a general feeling that Judge Thayer in dealing with the evidence at Dedham stayed within the letter of judicial discretion; but that—no doubt in all honesty—he permitted its spirit to be slain at the instance of a spiritual mob lusting for anarchist blood even at the price of the honor of the commonwealth. Judicial discretion unfortunately does permit exactly this thing. No procedure on appeal has yet coped successfully with such

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a situation. To justify a demand for impartial review of the Sacco-Vanzetti case it is not even necessary that the trial was in fact tainted. It is sufficient that a strong, intelligent, influential and thoroughly conservative portion of Massachusetts believes that it *may* have been tainted. The reputation of justice is more swiftly tarnished by ill-report than the good name of a woman; and it must be protected—quite aside from the truth or falsity of the charge—from the merest suspicion.

A leading conservative paper in Boston, the Herald, has proposed that the governor call together an advisory committee of lawyers to sift the facts and advise him—a vigilante committee, if you will, against the prejudice which was at flood tide a few years ago. The proposal, said to have originated in the mind of a well-known jurist, found instant response from men of every class. It is no longer a sign of radicalism to desire an impartial review of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. That phase is over. Public opinion in Massachusetts today regards such a desire as evidence of a will to preserve to Massachusetts her greatest safeguard.

Historically, tides of prejudice are nothing if not fickle. We were crucifying reds in the after-war hysteria. Tomorrow, we may be crucifying capitalists. The same poison gas which so nearly snuffed out the two Italian radicals may next be directed toward you or us or our children or our friends or our business associates. The one possibility of prevention is the maintenance of taintless and even-minded judicial procedure. If that safeguard leaves us, none lives in complete security. Therein lies the hope that Governor Fuller will accede to the suggestion made by his supporters in the Boston Herald and endorsed by the letters of hundreds of plain Massachusetts Yankees who have money in the bank, Republican principles, business interests to conserve and an innate New England idealism which from time to time preserves the good name of the Commonwealth.

One of these letters, in particular, has been given wide publicity. In it Dr. Morton Prince, professor of nervous diseases at Tufts College, holds that any psychologist could find in Judge Thayer's decision evidences that betray strong personal feeling, poorly concealed, that should have no place in a judicial document. Dr. Prince does "not know whether Sacco is guilty or not, but I am convinced his trial was an unfair one and the government did not prove its case. . . . Judge Thayer, like almost all lawyers, shows a lamentable ignorance of psychology as to behavior showing consciousness of guilt. There is no more difficult problem in psychology than the determination of the motives that impel to behavior. The happy legal mind commonly finds no difficulty, but the trained and experienced psychologist is more modest. The traditional legal tests are notoriously fallacious."

JUST a year ago under the title, Bending to the Task, Jacob Billikopf told in The Survey of the plans for re-mustering the Jews of America for the purpose of alleviating the conditions of European Jewry. Last month, at the Chicago conference of the United Jewish Campaign, report was made of how notably the Jews have bent to their task.

From the beginning the work has been conceived on a tremendous scale. The first financial step was to borrow a million dollars. The goal was set at fifteen million dollars. During the year this has been increased to twenty-five million dollars. To date fifteen and one-half millions have been subscribed, of which amount four and one-half millions have been paid in to the treasurer. From the campaigns still to be waged in areas with a total quota of $9,840,000, it is expected there will be no shrinkage from the national goal. Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee since it was established in 1915, reported on total expenditures of $62,190,565.38 in every kind of relief and reconstruction including the setting going of producers' and consumers' cooperatives and banks and, finally, in the founding of forty agricultural colonies in Russia. It was to reports on these colonies that the Chicago conference turned with greatest zest.

Readers of Mr. Billikopf's article in The Survey of October 15, 1925, will recall that the Jews of central and eastern Europe have been rather worse off since than during the war. In particular the three million Jews of Russia, who were mostly traders, have been almost deprived of a living by the present economic structure of Russia which gives the independent trader only a tiny field of operations between the government on one hand and the cooperatives on the other. Joseph Rosen, a skilled agriculturist, worked out the plan of agricultural colonies and the United Jewish Campaign took over responsibility for it under the chairmanship of David Brown, who has given to it his full time.

At Chicago, Dr. Rosen reported for Russia and Bernard Kahn for work outside of Russia. Their reports were fortified by independent testimony from trained social workers who had been abroad during the summer, including Ludwig B. Bernstein of Pittsburgh, Rebekah Kohut of New York, Jacob Billikopf of Philadelphia and Maurice B. Hexter of Boston. Both successes and failures were canvassed. From out of all the reports came the strong conviction that a new hope may be held out to the great suffering mass of Jews in Eastern Europe through something which is nothing less than a complete re-ordering of their social and economic life. It comprises a folk movement greater than the exodus from Egypt.

"FOR the right of teachers to think and for the professional spirit," the Teachers' Union of New York City has organized a committee of one hundred leading citizens to protest against the action of the public school authorities in passing over three high school teachers eligible for promotion. The three teachers, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Ruth Gillette Hardy and Abraham Lefkowitz, have served with distinction for periods varying from eleven to twenty-one years. All three have been prominent in the union. The cases of the three cover a period of twelve years, going back to the troubled days of the war.

That more than the technicalities of a bunglesome school law is involved seems pretty clearly proved by the documents in the case. In 1922, for example, commenting on the fact that Miss Hughan had at that time been passed over, Joseph M. Sheehan, chairman of the Board of Examiners, wrote to the president of the Board of Education: "I have been exceedingly sorry about Miss Hughan's case. It appears that during the war she was very outspoken and has always been more or less addicted to radical tendencies.

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This operated very much against her while her name was on the list."

After the principal of the Textile High School had asked that Dr. Lefkowitz be made head of his department (history) it became clear that a majority of the Board of Superintendents was against the appointment. Dr. Lefkowitz accordingly asked for a hearing before the board. The record of the hearing contains three pages of questions as to Dr. Lefkowitz's war record. It intimates that he was simultaneously a bolshevist, a communist and a socialist. The leading part in the questioning of him was taken by Associate Superintendent Edward Mandel. The Teachers' Union points out that Mr. Mandel "fostered the notorious 'spoils bill' which would have destroyed the professional authority of the Board of Examiners. . . . Abraham Lefkowitz vigorously opposed that bill, being authorized by the union to do so. In 1922 the union opposed the election of Mandel to the Board of Superintendents."

At the hearing of the case of Miss Hardy, who also is considered radical, she was criticised as "disloyal" because of a letter she had written to the New York Sun discussing the fact that her name had been passed over. The Sun had intimated that it was because of her connection with the Teachers' Union. Miss Hardy stated that she felt the reason was the objection she herself had made to going to a building close to the Williamsburg Bridge which had become a disciplinary school, a type of school she felt herself unfitted to serve effectively.

The Teachers' Union sees in these three cases proof of the contention of the Civil Liberties Union that "the efforts to impose majority dogmas by law and intimidation have shifted from the industrial arena to the field of education. This is the new battleground."

To play football with the eligibility list means the breakdown of professional spirit among public-school teachers. To harry and grill teachers of long and faithful service because of their personal views means the stifling of independent thought and genuine leadership on the part of the men and women charged with the education of our youth. The Teachers' Union offers one reasonable step forward: "We have recommended the abolition of the politically chosen Board of Superintendents and the substitution therefore of a Supervisory Council democratically selected from district superintendents, principals and teachers." The Union adds: "Not only do we ask fair and honest dealing for our own members but we also ask it for the good of the educational system as a whole and for the good of education itself."

THE weight of the British coal strike, now in its seventh month, is lifting the scales on this side of the Atlantic. Principally due to British demand for American bituminous coal, production here has been increasing for months, prices have been going up, and the bituminous industry is making a rollicking recovery from a slump that had thrown many mines into bankruptcy and kept hundreds of thousands of miners either idle or on meager part-time employment.

During October, the leading trade paper of the industry featured the "runaway markets" that had hit many of the coal trade centers. A number of companies that last year declared the national agreement with the United Mine Workers of America a dead letter because they were unable to pay the union scale without ruinous loss, are now announcing the payment of that scale to non-union miners and are topping off that mark of prosperity by opening new mines. For the first time in years, there is little or no surplus labor in the non-union districts east of the Mississippi, and toward the end of September "the first rumblings of a possible labor scarcity were heard from central Pennsylvania," a unionized region that has borne the brunt of both the slump and of non-union competition.

All this puts a new face on the situation which is likely to develop when the three-year Jacksonville agreement between the miners and the operators in the unionized fields, where from 60 to 70 per cent of all soft coal miners are normally employed, expires on April 1, 1927. Comment in the trade journals has been to the effect that the insistence of the United Mine Workers' union on the contract scale had so broken the financial and moral resources of its membership and had so solidified the position of the non-union operators, that any attempt of the miners to enforce by a strike their present contract rates after next spring would be to invite certain defeat. The effect of the British strike upon American bituminous production, prices and wages has been to give American miners nine months of prosperity before the expiration of their national agreement and so to make them stronger than they have been in the past three years.

Fate seems to keep on the side of President Lewis of the miners. The bituminous strike of 1922 was saved from defeat largely by the unsuccessful strike of the railroad shop crafts. In 1924, political pressure from Washington exerted to avert a bituminous strike in a presidential election year, lead the reluctant operators to accept Mr. Lewis' terms after a winter of contrary resolutions. And in 1927 a predicted forlorn hope promises to be rescued by the maladministration which has bewildered the British coal industry.

These facts give point to an article recently published in the Coal Age in which its Washington correspondent, Paul Wooton, reported it as the "opinion apparently generally held in administration quarters" that a wage conference "before the end of October" rather than in February, as provided by the Jacksonville agreement (see The Survey for July 1, 1926) would be in the public interest as well as in the interest of the operators and the United Mine Workers. This opinion was so manifestly well-advised that it seems a great pity that "administration quarters" should not have taken vigorous steps to rally public opinion behind it. The coal problem is so complex and in normal times obtrudes itself so little upon consumers that without official leadership the public invariably neglects it until lockouts or strikes pile up inconvenience and hardships and disaster. Strikes in the anthracite field, which affect domestic consumers only and that seriously only in a small number of eastern states, always arouse intense public feeling. A nation-wide strike in the bituminous field would affect the railroads, the gas and electric utilities, the manufacturing industries—in a word, the commissary of the entire country.

October has passed without sign of a wage-conference. Will the "administration quarters" permit November and December and January to pass without giving to the public the grounds of the opinion reported by Mr. Wooton, without taking vigorous steps to convert opinion into results?

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The Mounting Bill for Relief

By RALPH G. HURLIN

THE wide spread of prosperity in the United States is a by-word. Our population is generally employed. Money wages are higher than ever before. Their trend is upward. Real wages are also, in all probability, higher than ever before. Hours of work are shorter, giving more time for rest and recreation. Sanitation and preventive medicine have cut down death and morbidity rates of diseases, such as tuberculosis and the venereal diseases, which cause much social distress. Medical care, through hospitals, clinics, dispensaries, and public health services, is readily available to an increasing proportion of the population. Housing has improved.

All these factors make for a reduction of poverty. Yet the bill for relief is increasing.

Increase in expenditures for relief to families in their own homes during the period of the war was not unexpected. The acute unemployment in 1921 and 1922 explained large increases in expenditures for outdoor relief in those years. But the fact that the tendency to increase relief disbursements still continues has given surprise, and alarm, to those responsible for raising and disbursing relief funds.

Within a year committees have been appointed by two national organizations, the American Association for Community Organization and the American Association for Organizing Family Case Work, to study this problem. These committees jointly requested the Department of Statistics of the Russell Sage Foundation to make a brief exploratory study which might show what was in fact the trend of relief expenditures. This study was limited to the ten years, 1916 to 1925, and to selected cities.

Some of the significant facts concerning the trend of relief expenditures revealed by this study are here presented. Briefly, the study shows a continuing upward trend of relief.

The depression of 1921-22 caused a peak in the curve, but the tendency to increase the amounts expended has been resumed in the later years, both by public and private agencies.

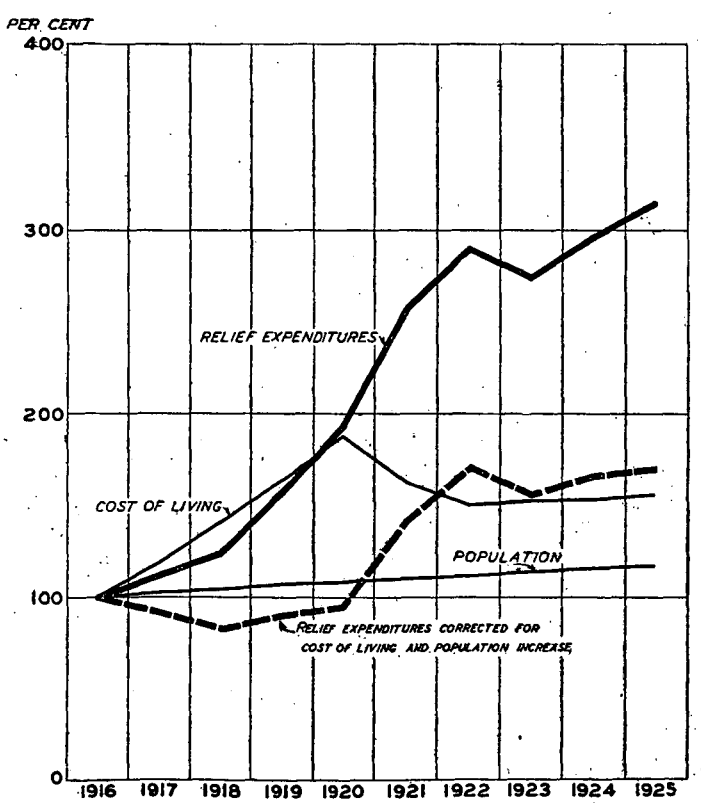
The 36 cities represented by the data assembled are, in order of size:

New York	Buffalo	Providence	Dayton
Chicago	Milwaukee	Columbus	Bridgeport
Philadelphia	Washington	St. Paul	Hartford
Detroit	Newark	Akron	Scranton
Cleveland	Minneapolis	Atlanta	Grand Rapids
St. Louis	Kansas City	Worcester	Springfield, Mass.
Boston	Indianapolis	Richmond	Des Moines
Baltimore	Rochester	New Haven	Yonkers
Pittsburgh	Toledo	Memphis	Harrisburg

An attempt was made to obtain records from all organizations giving outdoor relief in each of these cities. Records were obtained from all of the larger organizations in more than half of the cities. At the time these figures were compiled 96 organizations had reported, 65 of them for the full ten-year period, and 31 for part of the period. Of the 96 organizations, 21 were public welfare or mothers' pension departments of city and county governments, and 75 were private relief-giving agencies. The latter figure includes: general agencies, 38; Jewish, 15; Catholic, 8; Salvation Army, 6; Red Cross, 5; others, 3. The two most important facts called for were, for each year, the amounts disbursed for relief (excluding expense incident to its disbursement) and the average number of families receiving relief per month.

Analysis of these sample data indicates that the trend of relief expenditures has been definitely upward during this period, not only when measured in actual dollars spent, but also when allowance is made for change in the value of the money disbursed and for increase in the populations served. It ber of families receiving re- also indicates that the num- lief has increased during this period and that both the amount disbursed per family and the real value of the amount per family is greater at the end of the period than at the beginning.

Chart I presents a curve representing the trend of relief expenditures as determined from the data reported by all the ninety-six organizations. This curve is not based on the aggregate amounts disbursed by the ninety-six organizations, partly because some of the organizations did not report



I. Relief Expenditures, Cost of Living, and Population. 1916 to 1925
Base: 1916 = 100 per cent

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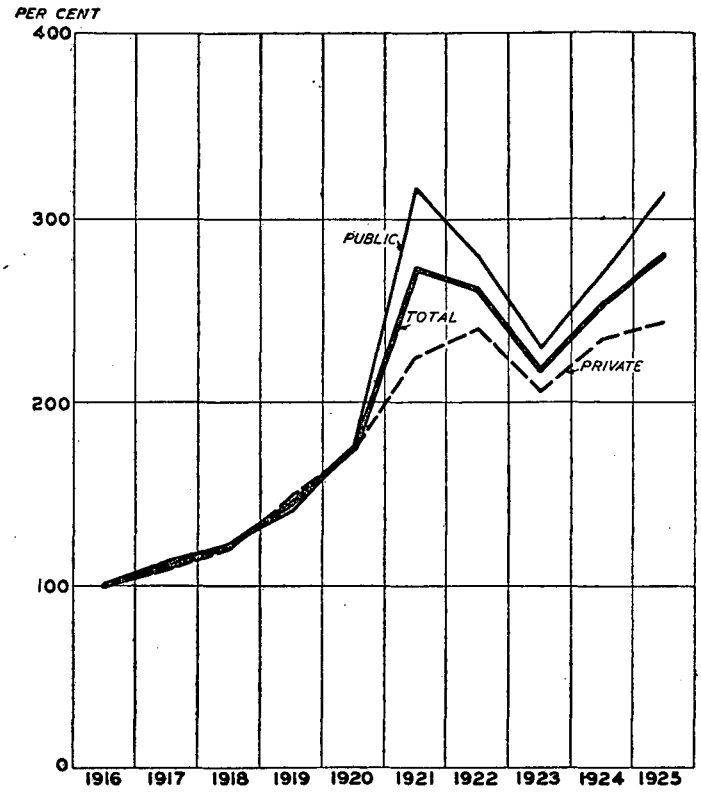


II. Relief Expenditures of Public and Private Organizations. 1916 to 1925
Base: 1916 = 100 per cent

for all of these years but primarily because were it so constructed its course would be controlled by the few organizations expending very large amounts. Instead, this curve represents an average of the *trends* of relief expenditures of all the 96 organizations, irrespective of the amounts involved. That is, the amounts expended by each organization were converted to relative numbers and averages were taken of these relative numbers for each year.

This diagram contains also curves to show the increase in the cost of living over this period and the increase in the population of the 36 cities. The former curve reflects the depreciation in the value of money spent for relief. The heavy broken line in the diagram traces the relief expenditures with allowance made for the increase in population and the change in the value of money. The uncorrected curve ends in 1925 at 315 per cent, whereas the corrected curve ends at 171 per cent of 1916.

The representativeness of the relief expenditure curve has been tested in various ways, only two of which can be illustrated here because of lack of space. Average trends were first found for different classes of organizations. All of these showed the tendency to rise except that for Red Cross organizations. Some of the differences in these curves appear significant, but the small number of organizations involved makes it dangerous to draw conclusions. Average trends were also found for five groups of organizations classified on the basis of the size of their relief expenditures, and an upward course was found to be characteristic of each of these groups.

Chart II offers another test of the relief curve shown in Chart I. Although as a test it is less significant than those just mentioned, it is of decided interest. The heavy curve in this diagram represents the aggregate expenditure of the 65 organizations which reported their relief expenditures for the full ten years. The other two curves, which represent the aggregate expenditures of the 17 public and of the 48 private agencies, have a very surprising resemblance. The amounts involved and the percentages of increase from 1916 to 1925 are as follows:

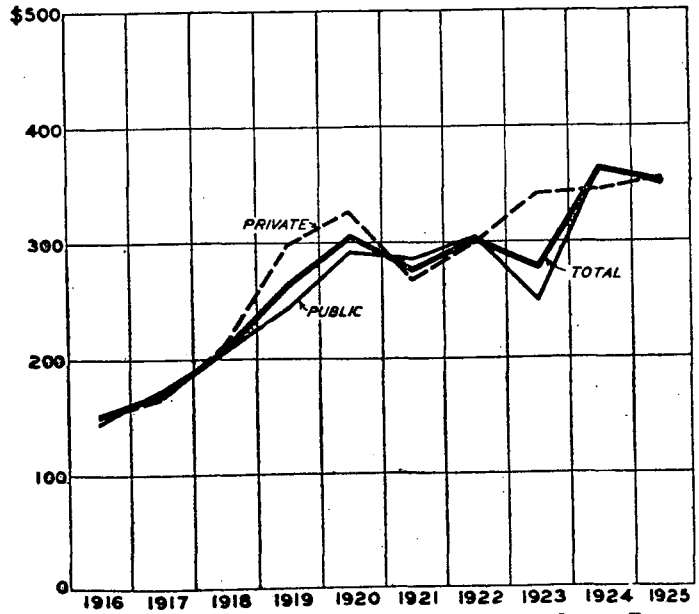
Organizations		*Amount of relief* 1916	1925	*Per cent increase*
Public	(17)	$1,685,008	$5,300,468	214.6
Private	(48)	1,506,943	3,661,185	143.0
Total	(65)	3,191,951	8,961,653	180.8

Unemployment in 1921 and 1922 accounts for the peak in public relief in 1921 and in private relief in 1922. In 1923 the amounts expended receded, but the tendency to increase was resumed in 1924 and 1925, in the case of both public and private funds. It must be remembered in interpreting this diagram that curves based upon aggregates, unless the component amounts are similar in size, may in fact be representative of a few rather than the majority of the cases included. This is true to an important extent in this case. The unemployment peak both in the public and the total curve in 1921 reflects the very large expenditures of only two or three of the public departments.

Another simple way of testing the accuracy of the conclusion based on Chart I—that the trend of relief expenditures is still upward—was to tabulate for each organization the year of largest expenditure for relief. The result is shown in the accompanying table. In this tabulation the nine organizations whose figures did not go back as far as 1921 were omitted. Of the remaining 87 organizations, 28 reported their highest expenditures in 1925, 15 in 1924, 16 in 1921, of which only three were public, and 17 in 1922, of which six were public. The amount expended in the two years

Year of Largest Expenditure for Relief, Reported by 87 Organizations

Organizations	*Year of maximum expenditure for relief* 1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Public (21)			1			3	6		3	8
General (37)					1	8	8	1	9	10
Jewish (15)					2	2	2	1	2	6
Red Cross (4)			1	2		1				
Catholic (4)						1		1		2
Salvation Army (3)						1			1	1
Others (3)	1						1			1
Total (87)	1		2	2	3	16	17	3	15	28



III. Annual Amounts of Relief per Family for Seven Public and Nineteen Private Organizations 1916 to 1925

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1924-25 was greater than that expended in the two years 1921-22 in the case of 13 of the 21 public organizations included in this table, and of 38 of the 66 private organizations.

The records of the number of families receiving relief were much less complete than those for the amounts of relief expended. More organizations have figures showing the total number of families under care than have records of the families receiving relief. Moreover, many organizations which have records of the number of different families receiving relief in the course of a year do not have records of the average number of relief families per month. In view of the fact that the length of time over which relief is given varies greatly, the average number of relief families per month is the better basis upon which to measure change in the number of cases to which the increased relief funds have been distributed. In fact, both sets of figures show unmistakably an increase in the number of families receiving relief. An average of the trends of the *average number of relief families per month* of 65 organizations reporting these figures, including those reporting them for only part of the period, gives an increase of 63 per cent in the number of relief families from 1916 to 1925.

Chart III relates to the increase in the *amount* of relief per family. It may be read as showing the average amount of relief per year to families receiving relief at least once a month throughout the year. It is obtained from the records of 26 organizations which reported for the whole period both the amount disbursed and the average number of relief families. It shows for the 26 organizations an average annual amount per family in 1916 of $152 and in 1925 of $352. This is an increase of 132 per cent. If allowance for increased cost of living is made, the increase is still 48 per cent.

This diagram indicates extraordinary agreement between the amounts per family disbursed by public and by private agencies. While individual organizations vary somewhat widely in the amounts expended per family, there is very general agreement in respect to the upward trend of their figures. In general, it appears that not only the amount of relief and the number of recipient families but also the standard of relief is increasing.

Relief in Nineteen Cities

By RAYMOND CLAPP

"Just as the first step in the estimating of an ideal family budget is the study of the actual expenditures of many real families, so the consideration of an ideal community welfare budget needs, as a basis, a tabulation of the actual expenditures of many cities," wrote Raymond Clapp in Seeing Social Work Whole (The Survey, March 15, 1926) giving the first gleanings of the study of the volume and cost of social work in a group of cities undertaken by the American Association for Community Organization. Salient findings of that study in relation to dependent children were presented by Mr. Clapp in the Survey of May 15 (Dependent Children: A Measuring Stick). The present paper suggests some of its facts from the field of relief.

PUBLIC departments carry almost twice as heavy a burden of material relief for dependent families as that of the private agencies in the nineteen cities studied by the American Association for Community Organization in its Study of Volume and Cost of Social Work. In 1924 the expenditures by local governmental agencies in these cities for outdoor relief, mothers' pensions, blind pensions and other forms of material relief to individuals and families in their homes, totaled $4,671,000. In the same cities that year expenditures by private agencies for these purposes reached $2,589,000.

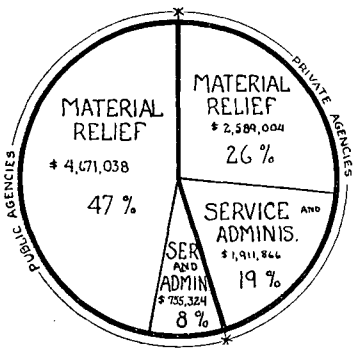
For service and administration the expenditures of the private agencies were $1,912,000, more than double the $755,000 of the public agency expense. Service and administration represents 14 per cent of the public and 43 per cent of the private agency totals. This difference may be explained in part by the practice in many cities of having the private agency handle cases which require case-work service, while the public agency either supplements with relief or cares for long time problems in which the need for case work is less urgent. It also is due to some extent to the fact that public departments are seldom charged with rent or general administrative costs.

While the total expenditure for material relief averaged $.71 per capita of population for the nineteen cities, it varied from $1.32 per capita in St. Paul to $.32 in Indianapolis. The total service cost averaged $.26 per capita, varying from $.39 in Buffalo, to $.10 in Kansas City. These wide differences are shown in Chart II: the public agency expenditures in black, the private in white.

It does not seem possible that need can vary so widely between cities. Both those cities at the top and those at the bottom of the chart have some explaining to do. It cannot be assumed however by those cities near the median point either that they are giving adequate relief or that they are wasting nothing. Much more study needs to be given the factors that enter into this problem before we may hazard a guess as to how much any given city should spend for material relief.

There is a great difference between cities in the division between public and private agencies of responsibility for relief and family welfare work. Not only does the practice range from 90 per cent public support in Detroit, to 94 per cent private support in Kansas City but there is no conformity of even a small group. Every city of the nineteen studied differs from every other.

Chart III shows the cities arranged in order of number of families receiving material relief per thousand population. Here the two cities at the top report three times as many relief families as the three at the bottom of the list. In some cities certain agencies gave supplementary relief to families aided by other agencies and caused such families to be counted twice. Other factors in producing a high number of relief families were, doubtless, the ease with which



I. Expenditures of Relief and for Service and Administration by Public and Private Agencies of Family Welfare and Relief. Total for Nineteen Cities

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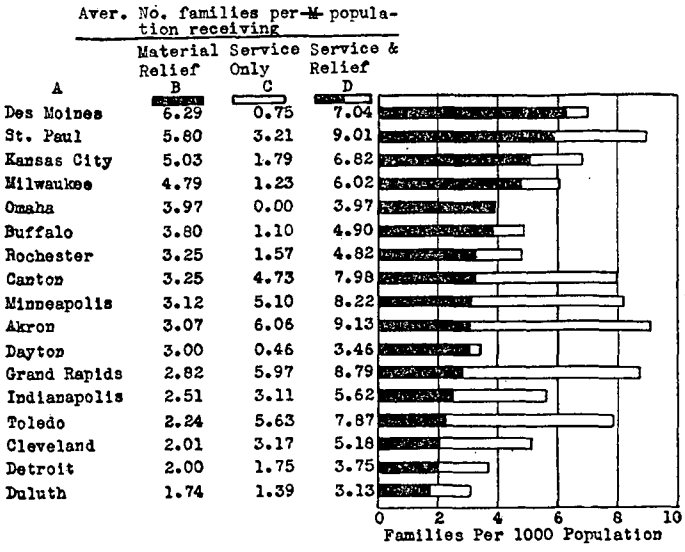
II. Number Families Receiving Relief and Number Receiving Service Only from Family Welfare and Relief Agencies, per 1,000 Population 1924


Aver. No. families per 1000 population receiving
Material Relief B
Service Only C
Service & Relief D
A
Des Moines 6.29 0.75 7.04
St. Paul 5.80 3.21 9.01
Kansas City 5.03 1.79 6.82
Milwaukee 4.79 1.23 6.02
Omaha 3.97 0.00 3.97
Buffalo 3.80 1.10 4.90
Rochester 3.25 1.57 4.82
Canton 3.25 4.73 7.98
Minneapolis 3.12 5.10 8.22
Akron 3.07 6.06 9.13
Dayton 3.00 0.46 3.46
Grand Rapids 2.82 5.97 8.79
Indianapolis 2.51 3.11 5.62
Toledo 2.24 5.63 7.87
Cleveland 2.01 3.17 5.18
Detroit 2.00 1.75 3.75
Duluth 1.74 1.39 3.13
0 2 4 6 8 10
Families Per 1000 Population

doles may be given in emergencies as a substitute for prompt and effective case work; the possession of generous relief budgets which reduce the urge to rehabilitate families; the presence of unusual need because of unemployment; an excessive transient problem; and other economic, racial and physical conditions.

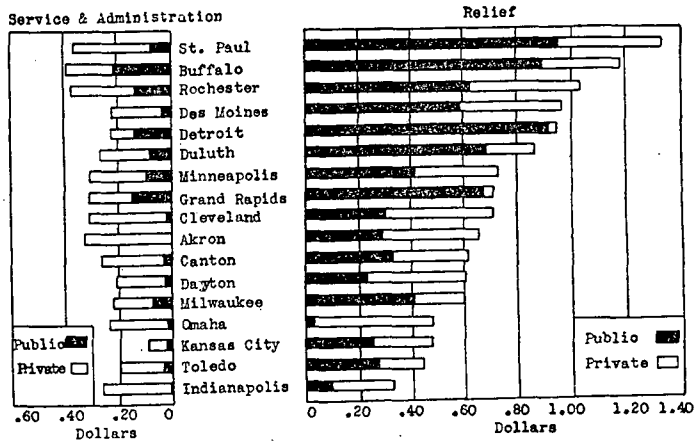
In general, cities with a larger number of relief families report a smaller per cent of families who receive service only. Cities with a larger number of relief families give less relief per family, or those which give more relief per family have fewer families in need of relief. The wide variation in the cost of relief per family served is apparent in Chart IV.

The "community case load," secured by dividing the total average number of cases the first of each month, under care of all agencies, by the total number of case workers and case-work supervisors of all agencies, varies from 34 families per case worker in Duluth to 104 in Toledo, with an average of 54 families per worker for the whole group.

We are hoping that further studies can be made of some of these factors and of others suggested by this study such as: How much relief can be given without pauperizing a community? How little can be given without serious harm to a city's health and to the character of its youth? What is the proper balance between the medicine of relief, the ministering hand of case-work service and the essential machinery of administration? What is the place of the public and of the private agency now? What should be the division of responsibility ten years from now and what steps should next be taken?

These are some of the questions which demand attention and must receive it if we are to meet our responsibilities for social welfare planning.

III. Expenditures for Relief, and Service and Administration by Public and Public Agencies of Family Welfare and Relief, Divided by Population



That Annual Report

By LAURA G. WOODBERRY

Autumnal Chorus: Now what shall we say in the Annual Report? Who has any ideas?

Chairman: It is legal to say almost anything. We have free speech.

Miss Notebook (*After consulting her clipping book*): Yes, of course, but as my critic here says, the wisdom of what is said, the value of what is created, well, that is indeed another story.

Committee Member (*Impatient variety who must catch the* 5:05): What do we have reports for anyhow? Nobody reads them!

Chairman: You said it! But here's a good thing. Lord Haldane said, (*he reads*): Public opinion is continuously evolving new ideals. Public opinion is the ultimate source of sovereignty. It is therefore public opinion that we aim at influencing.

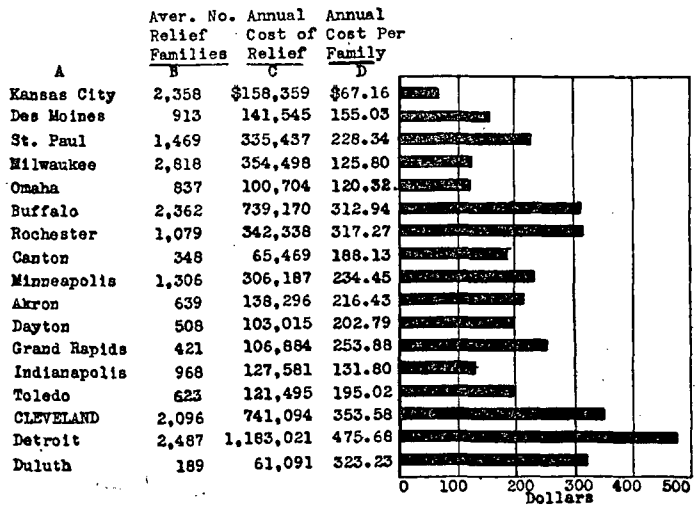
Political Member: Isn't the Annual Report a work of art for influencing public opinion?

Chairman: Let's get down to business. Miss Notebook has just handed me a good thing from her study notes. "The task of interpreting social work is one that needs to be thoroughly explored. For social work is not only full of problems, it is in itself a problem." Social work must show that it has the power of growth.

Literary Member: Evidently Miss Notebook is reading the philosophers for our use. In the language of the Saturday Review I ask—Can we make our Annual Reports "the living edge of growth and experiment?"

Philosophic Member: If social work believes that the power to cope with misery can be increased indefinitely, how can it bring this faith into sharp relief, in such a way

IV. Annual Relief Cost per Family



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as to arouse the spiritually sluggish and get them out of their spiritual poverty?

PUBLICITY MEMBER: It is as important to feed the subscriber as it is to feed the client.

CHAIRMAN: You mean that the report is an important part of the diet?

POET MEMBER: Well, I'll say that a lot of the Annual Report diet reminds me of Milton's famous lines:

"And when they list their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their scramel pipes of wretched straw,
The hungry sheep look up and are not fed."

PUBLICITY MEMBER: Social service stands on the threshold of a new hour of time. It must seek new patterns in the art of making known.

POET MEMBER (*repeats something he has read*): Please bear in mind that basic sincerity must be at the root of the program. Charity must come naturally or as Keats said about poetry, it had better not come at all.

RESEARCH MEMBER: The artistic methods of social work's beginning and the dynamic industrial conditions of today are both present and press on us. This renders the art of making known difficult for us, because we have ideas, not goods, to sell, and cannot rely wholly on suggestion.

PUBLICITY MEMBER: Research which will give us reliable information, not fancies based on whim and prejudice, will be needed to make our documents a service to the citizens of our city.

MISS NOTEBOOK (*turns a page of her critic*): The art of making known in our field will be effective in proportion to the clarity and fulness with which the material presented incarnates our vision. A vision at present none too clear to ourselves.

CHAIRMAN: Now here's a question for you! Are our annual reports a service to the citizens? How do our reports answer the challenge, "What is this to me?"

CHAIRMAN (*Reads from Miss Notebook's collection*): Do we appear to be Merchants of True Benefits? For as Miss Notebook's critic says, the value of our documents is not what we ourselves have written into them, but what they are to the reader, i. e. what he draws from them.

PUBLICITY MEMBER: Our primary object in a well planned report will be not to teach giving, but to teach that social work is worth doing. A report that emphasizes the appeal does not aim at appreciation and is no teacher at all. What is appropriate for the appeal is rarely if ever appropriate for influencing judgment. The scientific, economic, social, moral and religious meanings which give significance to our task are rarely, if ever, promoted by the appeal. As my critic says, the work is presented, it is not interpreted.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any tests that we can apply to our material?

PUBLICITY MEMBER: Well, I think we might try the following:

Will the material tend to strengthen habits of citizenship?
" " " " " promote desirable mental attitudes?—sympathy, appreciation?
" " " " " broaden the reader's horizon and so broaden his heart?

POLITICAL MEMBER: Of course, you recall Fichte's saying that a good citizen will be efficient and self-sacrificing on behalf of his fellows and bring all their needs into his broadened heart.

CHAIRMAN: The values to be emphasized in guiding the mind to a choice are, of course, intellectual, moral, religious and technical.

POET MEMBER: Please do not neglect beauty. Remember the Greek Anthology—the eyes stir up the depths of the spirit and art can convey by color the prayers of the soul.

PUBLICITY MEMBER: As Merchants of True Benefits we should like the citizens to gain a new power of sight, with the hope that they will recognize us as such merchants, *not*, as Miss Notebook's critic says, because they have acquired knowledge, but because they have acquired heart. The end of science is knowledge, but the end of art is life.

CHAIRMAN: What should we do without Miss Notebook's clippings to turn to. They go to the root of the matter.

POET MEMBER: Browning gives good advice when he says: "If you would have your songs endure, build on the human heart." And a recent number of Contemporary Verse quotes the critic as saying, "Life experience spiritualized is the formula of all great literature."

MISS NOTEBOOK: How can we make literature out of our material? Literature that will be of service to the citizens?

PUBLICITY MEMBER: First, we'll choose a theme. I have recently seen a report that was built around the theme, The Will to Work. The report owes its significance to the presence in it of a vital fact. After the theme has been chosen, the next step will be to find the most interesting angle for our purposes. After that we should try to select the most appropriate form of presentation. The job will then be to interpret the theme as skillfully as our resources will permit.

MISS NOTEBOOK: Let's avoid the theme "To make others good." For my notes say that everyone loves the vagabond, but nobody has ever been heard to call organized charity divine.

PHILOSOPHICAL MEMBER: Social work presented as coldly scientific is in danger of ignoring the great hold that charity has upon the hearts of men. Let's not get so lost in chatter about psychology and the like as to forget this. We must work to keep the roots of charity out of the museum.

CHAIRMAN: After all, the keys to the coffers of the community are spiritual in their nature. If we make use of the ideals of charity, which have a capacity for laying hold of the spirit of man at its best, we shall make it possible to bring forces to bear against the disintegration of voluntary charity and to bring about an understanding of all movements co-operating to a common end.

PUBLICITY MEMBER: Yes, but incantations won't do it. As Miss Notebook's memoranda say, the social engineer must learn to tease out of the mass of material what is necessary, and decide what is needed to maintain the requirements in our documents.

POET MEMBER: In the only passage where Pindar quotes from Homer by name, he says: "Of all the sayings of Homer, take to heart and cherish even this—'A good messenger bringeth honor to every business.'"

CHAIRMAN: Can we make our Reports good messengers?

MISS NOTEBOOK (turns the last page): Conscience and the imagination have made the world habitable for the spirit of man. They are still the lawgivers. Let's not forget that where there is no vision the people perish.

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Adjusting the Machine

By GEORGE A. COE

ARE you satisfied with what the Machine is doing to us? Since about the middle of the last century, or for something like seventy-five years, the increasingly dominant forces of civilization have been steam, electricity, and gasoline. One does not have to be very aged to have witnessed the emergence not only of radio-communication, the airplane, and the automobile (once called "horseless carriage"), but also the phonograph, the moving picture, the telephone, electric light, the electric motor, instantaneous photography, and even the typewriter.

But the industrial system has wrought not merely upon wood, and iron, and coal, most of all it has left its impress upon the plastic spirit of man. The chief product of the industrial revolution is not goods, but industrialized man, and by industrialized man I mean the whole population of producers and consumers. How then, do we like these selves of ours?

When I endeavor to answer this question for myself I experience embarrassment. Frankly, I like our modern tools and conveniences; I enjoy the ability to make things happen and to "get there." Yet the telephone, the telegraph, the fast mail, and rapid passenger transit have made possible endless committee meetings, conferences, conventions. I have found it necessary, in the interest of mental efficiency, to spend some hours of each workday where telephone bells cannot call me, and for extended periods to retire from the highways of human intercourse into lonely places. Thus I find a warfare going on in my members. I want machinery; I cannot let it go; it has me in its grip; yet I want also a self-possession, a continuity of mind and a realization of meanings in experience that are hindered by my dependence upon the externalities of our industrial civilization.

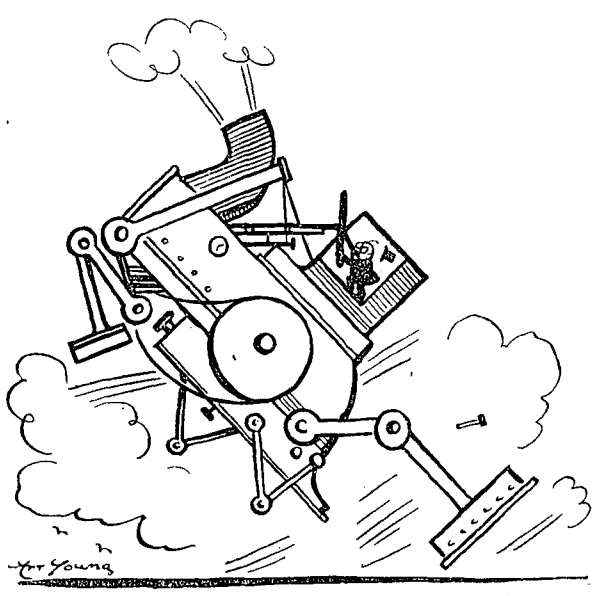
If there is any problem that should dominate the consciousness of parents and teachers it is this problem of the relation of mechanism to life. What shall we do to make articulate the deeper reality of ourselves; and how can we master the mechanisms of our civilization that they shall feed and not suffocate us and the personalities of our children?

LET us begin, for example, with the humdrum, yet momentous fact, that face-to-face acquaintance between persons is a cornerstone of the whole moral structure of society. The family has its unique significance because of the depth and extent of the shared life. The parent-teacher movement is significant first of all because through it teacher and parent meet face to face; they no longer reach at each other with official instruments, documentary or other. In the same direction works the policy of making the school a center where neighbors meet together.

IT is one of the anomalies of life that the closer we mass the population the more schematic, and impersonal our relations with one another become. We know men as classes rather than as individuals; we index them and pigeon-hole them as we do documents or canned foods, instead of being neighbors. We know how to use words as protective devices, and as fillers for otherwise empty and awkward silences; but conversation as the sharing of the choicest treasures of the spirit—how greatly do we need to cultivate it.

We must, in the next place, really domesticate the machinery that comes into our homes. An eminent Catholic educator glories in the radio receiver because it adds an attraction to the home, that all can enjoy together. But we must go on to ask what sort of mental food it brings into the family circle. Is the radio an educator or an irritant? Does it develop an itch to be entertained? Does it make one a passive recipient of a rapid succession of sense-stimuli? In short, is the radio, as we now use it, building up taste, personality, home life, or is it dissipating our minds, reducing us to herd-like masses swayed by broadcasters whom we do not select, and making us more than ever subordinate to the Machine? The problem should be faced. It is the problem of how our children are to attain unity, self-posession, and individual meaningfulness in and through their experience in the home.

It is important that we perceive where the problem of rapid transit facilities really lies. When upon some holiday I come upon a mechanic or a grocer or a teacher accompanied by his wife and children preparing a picnic luncheon around a little campfire upon the bank of a distant stream, I bless the family car that I perceive parked near by. When I see a highschool boy hastening home from school to make a real, going car out of second-hand fragments, I am not sure that the days of my youth were more wholesome than his. I continue to look hopefully upon the possibilities of the motor car even



Drawn for Labor Age by Art Young

OUR MACHINE MAD WORLD

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when I discover that the climax of this high school boy's mechanical achievement is to make his little car roar like a machine gun and shriek like an insane locomotive!

OUR age is deluded with a belief that our new mastery of nature's resources, and the enormous increase in our powers through the invention of machinery, are of themselves blessings. Therefore we are more interested in getting possession of things than we are in thinking out what to do with them when we get them. We are prouder of a new car than of any benefit to the person it carries; we are more concerned with speed than with going to some place that is worth going to.

The fault is not in the Machine, of course, "but in ourselves, that we are underlings." "Automobile, whither are you going with that human being?" is only a minor part of the question, even a misleading part. "Human being, what are you doing to yourself by means of this instrument of increased power?" is the problem.

It is the problem not only of the place of machinery in our lives, but also of the meaning of education as a whole under the conditions of a Machine age. We hear much in these days of the necessity for more character-education.

When we clamor for more character-education in the schools, just what do we mean? What is to be taught, and how is it to be taught? Moral education for our day must wrestle with problems and issues that were not present, and could not be present, when our grandfathers were school children. Unless we perceive that this is so, our very anxiety for moral values in education, by reason of misplaced emphasis, may intensify the difficulties and even the defects of our school and home life.

LET me be explicit. The question is, Shall we adjust children to the industrialized society that the Machine has produced? Or shall we, rather, adjust the Machine to the growing personalities of children? If so, a distinctly new note must be heard in the plans for character-education. A Machine age calls for specific kinds of goodness, presents specific obstacles to such goodness, and calls therefore for specific kinds of moral regimen. There are, indeed, ancient principles of the moral life—honesty, fairness, mercy, for example—that never will be outgrown; but in their ancient and merely generalized form they do not have bite, and they do not counteract the specific forces of disintegration. In short, we cannot have effective moral education if we let the Machine go on its way. Our business as parents and teachers is to put the Machine into its place. By putting it into its place I mean, of course, not putting it away from us, but making it serve the real ends of living.

Those who have intelligently thought about the toys of children have discovered how vital it is that personality should from the beginning dominate mechanisms and not be dominated by them. Give the child, we say, not mechanical toys that will perform before him and amuse him, but raw materials, or semi-ready materials, tools, and some help in discovering how many things he can make and do for himself. We know that even small children can invent, create, and express a free spirit through material things. We know, too, that nothing so furthers reasonable adjustments of the little ones with one another and with older persons as cooperation in carrying out purposes which, from the child's point of view, are creative.

What we now need is to put this principle—the realization of personality in and through the mastery of mechanical nature and the mechanisms of society—into practice in all the grades and all the schools. In this way goodness and badness would come to have a recognized relation to the characteristic forces of our own period of history. Such a relation is not now clearly recognized. One can be honest in the accepted sense, for example, and yet utilize for one's own advantage current social processes that undermine not only honesty but also the whole physical and moral well-being of a community. For such isolated and unproductive goodness we must substitute productive goodness, which means nothing less than putting spiritual ends into control of economic production. Character-education, that is to say, must take its stand upon the supreme conflict in the modern world.

We have a long way to go. For the most common notions of character-education are themselves infected with the sickness of the age; they make the method almost mechanical, not soul-awakening. Many citizens think that character can be evoked by "telling children what's what"; that is, by laying before them formulated rules or principles of conduct. As though our own adult faults had arisen from ignorance of such rules and principles; as though the Machine would cease to crush and suffocate us if only we knew some ethical formulae—say, the Ten Commandments! Other citizens say "Tell them, and then compel them"; as though one could force children to love goodness, or as though drilling children in good school conduct would put soul into the industrial machine! The program of character-education requires a broader outlook than this, and better psychology. Character must be understood as having to do with nothing less than the current issues of civilization as a whole; and character-education must deal with these issues in such a way that pupils learn what they are, acquire capacity to judge for themselves, become acquainted with the methods of social control and social progress, and have some initiation into the actual struggle to make spirit supreme within the mechanisms of society.

THE leaders in our school systems have seen a part of this necessity. They hold that the pupils must have practice in making decisions and social adjustments, and that therefore pupil-participation in school discipline and management is advisable; that moral thoughtfulness or distinction-making must be practiced, and that the whole must move in an atmosphere of happiness. Thus far, good; but a school can do all this and yet be engaged in adjusting the pupil to the Machine instead of adjusting the Machine to the pupil. We can have a well-developed school-goodness at the same time that we are inducting the young into industrial life without ability to tell the gold in it from the dross. Similarly, we can evoke—we are evoking—a partial emotional, partly ritualistic and mechanized patriotism without developing a reasoned loyalty. For remember that a reasoned loyalty will distinguish between the good conduct and the bad conduct of our country. The simple fact is that no national system of education has as yet aimed at the widest possible spread of free ethical judgment upon the industrial and the political order.

Here is a test for our faith in democracy: Do we so fully believe in the spirit that is within man that we are willing to subject the whole conduct and mechanism of our society to the fresh and free judgment of each new generation of children and young people?

We adults, at the same time that we strive to liberate the spirits of our children, have much to do on behalf of our own

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emancipation. We are an odd mixture of opposites. We feverishly add parts and powers to the Machine as if we were to realize our own souls through it, and then we stand before it hesitant, timid, deficient of purpose. We are enormously enterprising in creating means for living, but strangely unconcerned about the level of our life. Like idol-worshipers, we fashion nature to our will, and then bend our will to the thing that we have fashioned.

There is among us an untold amount of soul that lacks outlets and instruments. Multitudes of parents desire for their children a spiritual life that they themselves either have not achieved or know not how to communicate. When and how, then, shall we find our voice? The answer—at least the beginning of an answer—is before us: We must shake off the illusion that has our generation in its grip; we must determine to master, for the uses of the spirit, the Machine that has so nearly mastered us; and to this end we must educate children at all stages of their growth to judge the mechanisms of modern society, to control them, and ever to re-create them in the interest of the common good.

Schoolmen and Laymen

By JOSEPH K. HART

"EDUCATION has been 'sold' to the American people," said a speaker at the third annual October Conference of the New York Teachers' Union, held at Hudson Guild Farm, Netcong, N. J. "'We don't have to prove to them the importance of education: they admit it!"

The subject of the conference was Educational Problems of Today, and the theme was: "Now that we have accepted education, via the school, what are we getting for our money?" This conference has become one of the educational events of the year in the neighborhood of New York. The attendance filled every nook of the Guild's accommodations, leaving a long waiting list of friends at home. The answers to the question proposed as the theme were given by schoolmen and women, both practicioners and theorists, and by laymen of various persuasions. The answers were given under various topics: The press and platform in education for citizenship; Labor's contribution to educational progress; The schools in relation to social change; Parents and the newer educational procedures and objectives; The training of teachers. The Teachers' Union has become something more than a "bunch of disgruntled teachers," if it ever was that: it has become a positive factor in educational discussion and in constructive educational programs. This conference proves the point.

MUCH educational discussion, these days, runs on in two rather well defined channels which, for the most part, are parallel but lack useful connections. Schoolmen do a great deal of talking about education, or at least about schooling; and more and more the public wants to talk about the subject. But the schoolman's talk is a bit too much inside the school routines; and, on the other hand, general public discussion probably ignores the school's legitimate functions, too much. There is not much fructifying contact between these two types of discussion. The schoolman is impatient of the layman's "dabbling"—save when the governor or the mayor comes to an educational meeting for the purpose of welcoming the delegates to the city and telling them what a noble profession they follow. And the public is impatient when the schoolman addresses a popular audience on the profound importance of a seven-year elementary school as compared with the traditional eight-year school. It is rather rare when schoolmen and laymen get together and talk intelligibly about school problems as problems in the lives of children and in the structure of civilization—in October or November, 1926: when laymen really try to lay before schoolmen those phases of our contemporary civilization which they think schoolmen should be interested in understanding, analyzing and solving; and when teachers try to make clear to laymen what they are trying to do with the enormous machineries of the schools and the millions of children daily brought to their care by the parents—and the truant officers.

THESE October conferences of the Teachers' Union have done a public service in staging discussion of this intimate—and unusual sort. The layman at these conferences ceases to be a "disinterested observer," and becomes himself—a member of the community, with educational interests and with educational influence; and the teacher, at these conferences, succeeds (or almost does so) in laying aside his pedantries and his pedagogical attitudes, and talks to the other conferees, not as if he were addressing a class of immature children, but as if he were among men and women of his own age who would be glad to listen to him if he had anything important to say. The experience is good for all parties concerned.

The primary discussion, this year, seemed to gather about the problem of the relationships of the adult generation, with its folkways, its established cultures, and its habitual attitudes, to the generation of children, with its lack of folkways, its lack of cultures, and its lack of attitudes, on the one hand, and its need of all these eventually on the other. What should be the sources of the folkways, cultures and attitudes of the new generation: should it get these, ready made from the present adult generation, as this generation had so largely taken them over from an earlier one? Or should it be free to develop its own ways, and cultures, and habits in its own good time? If the latter, what sorts of civilization, if any, would be likely to develop? If the former, how was the new generation to escape the intolerances, the prejudices, the hatreds and wars of its ancestral groups? And, if it did not escape them, but took them on, more or less wholesale, what was the use of continuing the farce of education, and the legend of "civilization"?

There were present those who felt that the press and the platform might do much to defend the rising generation in its rights to a social culture out of the past, while at the same time, protecting that generation from the peculiarly reprehensible intolerances and prejudices of that past. But others felt sure that the press, at least, was to be set down as one of the most effective instruments for the perpetuation of all the worst elements in those old cultures.

There were some who felt that if, and when, labor gets its plans clearly in hand, it will accept the scientific leader-

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ships of real teachers and educational statesmen and compel the reconstruction of our educational practices. There were some who held that, *if* the schools were given their freedom, they would make the world over; and some who replied that *when* the schools were given their freedom, the world will have already been made over. There were some who believed that social and industrial materials could be so organized and so presented that no one would quite know what was happening—until we should wake up some fine morning to find the world made over—and we should all be happy ever after. There were some who believed that, without too much ado, training schools for teachers could be set up, which would turn out teachers of such serpent-like wisdom and such dove-like smoothness of technic as to make the world marvel. There were some who held that the only salvation of the race was to be found in freeing the individual from all subordination to institutionalism; and there were some who replied that unless by virtue of some sort of education the individual was made subordinate to the common weal, the democratic state must perish at the hands of some dictator. There were those who felt that the general spread of information would solve everything; and others who held that most people were already learning too many things that aren't so.

One would be rash if he should say that anything had been settled in these discussions. But there is probably something more important, for most of us, than settling a question, and that is getting it more clearly stated and more definitively understood. That is what happened at this conference. And that is always clear gain!

Do Adults Want Education?

By CHARLES E. RUSH

IS it true that the average person of adult age really wishes to increase his knowledge? Are we certain that something is not being forced upon the unsuspecting individual which he does not actually desire? Who knows what the average individual wants?

Those who come into direct contact with men and women, and older boys and girls, along the side-walks of "Main Street" know from their experiences that this longing for better educational advantages was never more real and pressing than at the present time. There is proof of this keen hunger for knowledge in the increasing number of persons who are entering our colleges and universities and using our public libraries.

Of these educational institutions the libraries particularly are feeling this pressure to such an extent as to convince those connected with them that more and more people are not only seeking equal educational advantages for old and young but also are demanding a chance to retrieve lost opportunities. Here are a few witnesses from many hundreds who have appealed to the Out-of-School Division of the Indianapolis Public Library.

"I work at a blast furnace, but I must change my occupation, because it is endangering my health. Are there books which will help me to take up my bookkeeping and accounting where I left it in high school?"

This applicant was a man thirty-five years old with a wife and child to support. He felt that he had a living need for that which books can supply.

"My boy enters high school this fall. I have attended only grammar school and I am afraid that he will discover my shortcomings in education. Is it possible for me to read books and learn along with him?"

This came from a woman of middle age, one of a countless number, sensitive to this same need.

A promotion in business brought a young man of twenty to us. "To succeed in my new position," he said, "I must learn something about fabrics, rugs and textiles. Can you help me? I stopped school in the eighth grade."

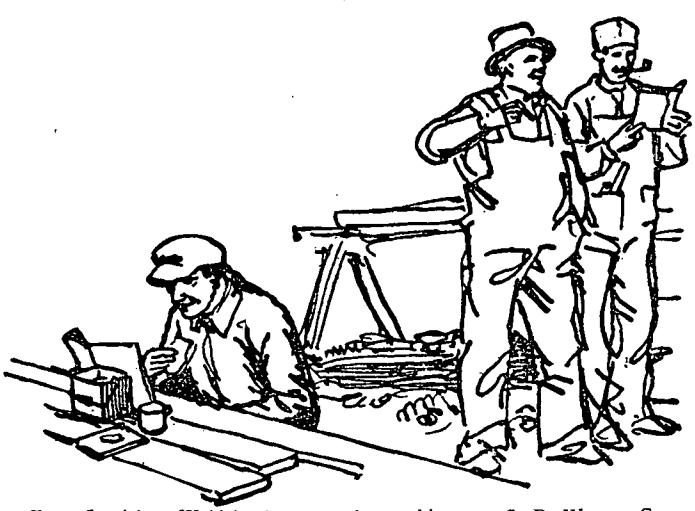
Here was a very definite appeal from a boy who was hoping to hold his big chance after it came his way.

"I HAVE spent the last ten years building up my business and now things are going along nicely, but I have a feeling that I have missed some of the great things in literature which the world has produced and I should like to begin now to become acquainted with them."

This was a frankly expressed desire on the part of an individual to fill in the gaps in his education and enlarge his intellectual experience. He is only one of many who have made similar appeals.

An eighteen-year-old girl, who worked in a small real estate office, came to us with this wistful plea: "Most of the girls with whom I associate were able to finish high school but I had to stop school after the eighth grade. I should like to read some of the books my friends read in high school. Do you suppose that I could do that now?"

She felt that she wanted something which had escaped her in the stress of economic pressure; but she was not quite certain that she could ever get it.



From Stanislaus Waldek, the story of a workingman, S. D. Warren Co.

"I would like to learn something about economics but the books which I have tried to read do not explain things clearly. Could you recommend some which I could understand?"

A serious request received from an elevator operator, forty years of age, with less than a grammar school education. These illustrations could be continued indefinitely, for there are hundreds who have come in person to define their needs, seeking some form of self-instruction through directed

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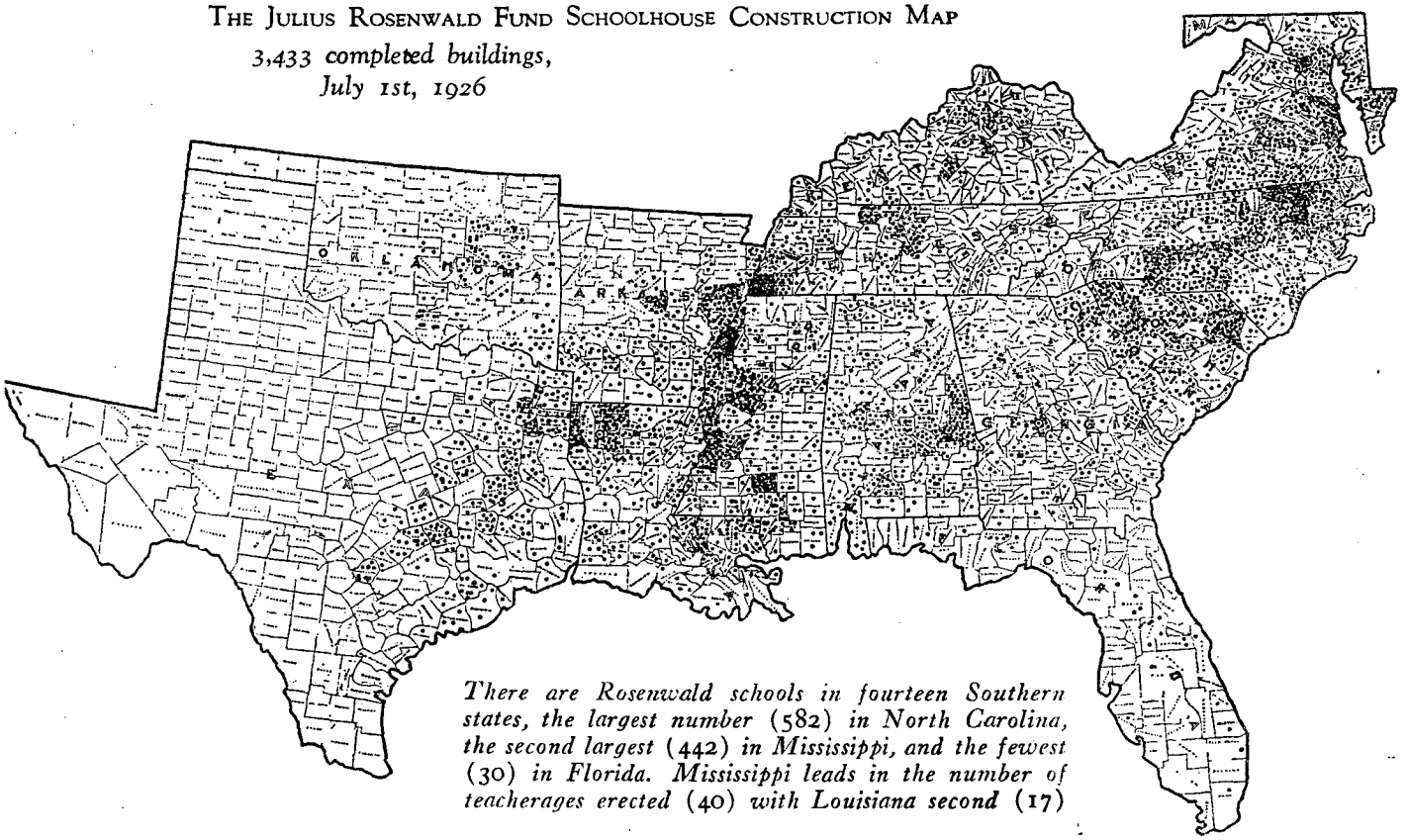
THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND SCHOOLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION MAP

3,433 completed buildings, July 1st, 1926



There are Rosenwald schools in fourteen Southern states, the largest number (582) in North Carolina, the second largest (442) in Mississippi, and the fewest (30) in Florida. Mississippi leads in the number of teacherages erected (40) with Louisiana second (17)

lines of reading. Wherever possible these applicants are encouraged to enter formal classes of instruction through contacts which have been established, but the majority find that it is necessary or desirable to work alone in their homes.

With thousands waiting at the doors of our universities today, with increasing numbers coming unsolicited to our libraries without hope of academic reward, can we doubt that this tendency on the part of the individual, not only to increase his earning power but also to enrich and clarify his experience, is an actual issue and one which must be met seriously and consistently if our educational system is to serve adequately as a means to an end for those "to whom it may concern"?

Schools Where They Count

MORE than thirty-four hundred school buildings, at a total cost of nearly fifteen million dollars have been built for Negro boys and girls in the rural districts of fourteen Southern states in the last twelve years with the aid of the Rosenwald Fund. These are the figures which summarize the report issued at the close of the Fund's fiscal year. Translated into human terms, this means that for 70,900 children school represents not a battered, draughty one room cabin, dirty, badly heated, badly lighted, often furnished with plank benches or chunks of stove-wood set up on end, but a modern, intelligently planned, carefully built, well-equipped schoolhouse, set in the midst of its own playgrounds, often with a suitable "teacherage" close by (see The Survey, March 15, 1923, p. 788).

From 1914, when the plan was started under Tuskegee direction, till 1920, 640 school buildings were erected with the aid of the Fund. It is in the last six years that four-fifths of the work has been accomplished.

Under the Rosenwald plan, the Fund cooperates with public school authorities and communities "in efforts to provide and equip better rural schoolhouses for the Negroes of the Southern States. Such equipment as desks, blackboards, heating apparatus, libraries and sanitary privies is deemed of equal importance with the schoolhouses themselves." The cost of each building is shared by the public school authorities, individual contributions from white and colored citizens, and the Rosenwald Fund. "Labor, land and material may be counted as cash at current market rates."

There are Rosenwald schools in fourteen Southern states, the largest number (582) in North Carolina, the second largest (422) in Mississippi, and the fewest (30) in Florida. Mississippi leads in the number of teacherages erected (40) with Louisiana second (17).

Of the North Carolina schools, the largest number (217) are two-room buildings, 111 are one-room buildings, 87 are three-room buildings and 85 four-room. Mississippi has a larger proportion of two-room and three-room buildings as compared with the one-room type, and this holds true of most of the other states.

To date, public school authorities have contributed $8,402,580 to the total cost of the scheme, white citizens $694,142, Negro citizens $3,110,410 and the Rosenwald Fund $2,621,814.

Alfred K. Stern, executive director of the Fund, commenting on this report, states: "The most outstanding feature to my mind is the fact that the Negroes have contributed about as much as Mr. Rosenwald and the whites combined." He adds, "Of course it must be borne in mind that the Negroes' contribution is not entirely in cash, but computed also on the basis of labor and material put into the schoolhouses, and often Negroes who are good collectors obtain some of the funds from whites in the neighborhood."

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HEALTH

The Unhappy Are Always Wrong

By. ALICE E. JOHNSON, M.D.

HYGIENE is the branch of medicine which deals with the preservation of health; its chief service is to those who have not yet developed disease. What I have to say in this paper on mental hygiene in adult life is directed especially to people who have managed to get through the years of childhood and youth fairly well, but whose mental habits leave something to be desired for negotiating the readjustments necessary in middle age.

"Childhood is the golden age for mental hygiene," and youth is the time to establish right habits of thinking and reacting; yet it is also true that the laws of mental hygiene are valid at all ages; it is only necessary that they be applied. The difficulty lies in the application. For much has to be undone in the emotional life of a middle-aged man or woman, much gotten rid of, before the field is clear for a better type of reaction. Many realize with departing youth that they have not builded wisely for their later years, and this knowledge is a source of their despair. It is offered as an excuse when there is a divided purpose. Psychiatrists hear over and over from patients of all ages the question, "But am I not too old to change?" The answer is, "Not if you are young enough to wish to change."

Now it may be said that the unadapted condition in which many middle-aged people find themselves is due to the fact that they have been too averse to change. Everything else changes, constantly renewing itself; times change, possibilities change; responsibilities, duties, even feelings change; and these people with too rigid ideals and wishes find they do not fit in the present conditions.

Fortunately one does not have to change the past. Although we look backward to see what wrong road was taken and what errors of judgment or of purpose we have made, we do so only that we may understand our situation at the present time. We are not required to untake that road or to wipe out those errors. We need not trouble to try to rearrange the circumstances of our childhood or to select wiser guides for our youth. If we are middle-aged and unhappy we have only one thing to do, and that is to change ourselves *now*. For the unhappy are always wrong.

How shall we go about this task? We must take stock of our ideals and ruthlessly throw away those found unsuitable. We must see clearly what we want, what we are striving for, and decide whether that is what we need for life at this stage. We must frankly and courageously face our egotism, in whatever form it may appear and lop off that which no longer serves life. Sentimentality and vanity must not be allowed to escape in the guise of sensibility and a poorer pride. We must constantly discriminate between reasons and excuses. In short, we must "get in line" and demand no special favors. In this hard way alone can we substitute the life of reality for the life of mere wishes. This, or something like this, is the price we must pay for a normal and vigorous middle age, free from neurosis and failure. Having taken this step outward and so cleared the field there are certain "disciplines" that I may formulate into "Four rules of mental hygiene."

RULE 1. *Do not say yes and no at the same time.*

Decision is necessary for growth. It is better to make mistakes than to do nothing. We must take people and things as they are or leave them. "If only" is the neurotic's phrase. There is no such thing as getting something for nothing. See everything with the price tag on. It is only through illusion that we can separate things, acts, experiences from their consequences. We will have no difficulty in deciding what is good if we see it whole. Vain regret is self-indulgence. Self-depreciation is a bid for praise. ("See how nobly humble I am! Now go ahead and say something nice about me.")

We must not love and hate people at the same time. "Scramble" the feelings and get something real and dependable, even if it be necessary to forego the pleasure of idealization. This will do away completely with the necessity for saying unkind and unjust things to or about our friends. Do not try to do good to people or to help them when you are actually wishing to exercise your power over them.

The breaking of this rule is the beginning of the split personality. Hysteria and manic depressive psychosis may follow as the logical conclusion.

RULE 2. *Do not allow an accumulation of unfinished business.*

GET an answer to each problem as it arises. If you evade and postpone and repress unpleasant questions they will come back in a dozen forms to destroy your peace. The obsessive fears of the neurotic develop on this basis of evasion. A woman who was harrassed continually with fear of sharp instruments and poison labels and high places and undertakers' establishments had but thinly disguised her fear of death, but by using these symbols she had effectually kept out of her consciousness the one original fear. The substitution sent her at last to a psychiatrist.

The final answer to a given question may not be obtainable at once, but some terms must be made with each one. To carry a continually increasing load of unsolved problems is to burden ourselves to the point of exhaustion and leaves us with no energy for new adventuring in the great business of life. Overhaul the furnishings of your mind. See if there are not some useless antagonisms, resentments, dissatisfactions, regrets, that may be junked.

The following of this rule will leave you always with a reserve power to meet emergencies or any sudden blow of fate.

RULE 3. *Keep your mind open to new aspects of truth.*

Reject the idea of absolutes. Good and bad are relative terms. The hypercritical, fault-finding attitude is childish.

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Life is greater than any experience of life, and goes on after the experience is ended. Every day brings a new chance. The open mind sees around and beyond all phenomena and looks for an ultimate *meaning* of things. How easily, in the midst of sorrow or pain or fear, we say, "This is the end of joy"—pure illusion, as each of us has proved many a time. Around the corner may be some unimagined triumph of the spirit. The future depends not so much upon the past as upon a willingness to let go our hold on the past. It is only by letting go that we can achieve the freedom which is the special gift of the middle years of life.

Those who habitually disregard this rule live an increasingly narrow and sterile life, with the prospect of an irritable and unlovely old age.

RULE 4. *Disregard what is merely personal.*

No life is lived alone. There is an organic unity between the mental life of the individual and of the group, and between each group and all others. The value of our individual experience is measured by the degree to which it can be projected into other lives, or shared directly or indirectly with them.

Most of the destructive emotions are merely personal. Our fears are fears for the self. We are afraid *we* will get sick or die or fall into poverty or fail in our ambitions. We may, and far too often do, talk of these things to others. We do so not in order to make these people also afraid, but to find some comfort or reassurance for ourselves, and in doing that we are absorbing their energy for our personal use, and giving nothing in return. Hatred, jealousy, envy, suspicions are merely personal things, and cannot be otherwise. Belonging to the self alone, they may just as well be discarded and considered of no importance. The same is true of moodiness, giving way to feelings of depression and inflicting them on those about us. Do you get "grouchy" when you do not feel well or cannot have your own way? Quit it. The *reason* for moodiness is not "temperament"; it is self-love, and there is no *excuse* for it at all. None of our feelings need be considered unless they can be translated into useful action.

WHOEVER will live the life of reality suggested here will see no catastrophe in the passing of the years. If much is lost with youth, much is also gained. It is not until middle age that we can have any true sense of values, or be free from the uncertainties and tabus that beset the young. If we say *Yes* to life we may be sure life will be our unfailing friend.

If we cannot get what we want we may cheerfully accept what we can get. And experience teaches us over and over that acceptance brings the richer gain.

This is good common sense, good morality and good mental hygiene. And these three at last are one.

Safe Drinks for Texas

By ELLA G. WHITE

IF your imagination is sufficiently elastic to envisage an area of land 265,000 square miles and more, and people this expanse with more than five million human beings with their necessary domestic animals, the universal problem of supplying drinking water of safe quality may be perceived in its rightful scale for the state of Texas. That land of the romancer and moving-picture promoter is usually considered a vast open prairie, where coyotes and wild Spanish ponies and rattlesnakes of tremendous size play hide-and-seek in primitive fashion, calculated to amuse a few scattered cowboys and longhorn steers. The peculiar wildness and unnatural backwardness of Texas have been so over-emphasized by those well disposed to furnish information on the subject of western progress, that it is indeed difficult for the blasé easterner to believe that the population in Texas is so congested at any point, or that living conditions are modern enough to require drinking water to be protected from the ravages of civilization. Indeed, some of the natives themselves have been so impressed with the ideas promulgated by the movies that they actually refuse to believe the truth when presented in the form of a typhoid epidemic.

Most everybody living in Texas now has to drink a *little* water and many of them actually require the liquid for bathing purposes, especially since the introduction of the bath tub in 1842 and the frank styles of the twentieth century. The volume of water consumed by these two processes alone is considerable. Other respectable activities requiring quantities of potable water include the manufacture of ice and the production and distribution of milk. Ground water supplies are abundant and of fair quality, but as the population increases, unquestionably surface supplies will constitute the greatest source, which means that practically all drinking water will in time require some treatment.

FOR a long time there were only two water plants in the state which supplied a treated product to their thirsty patrons. Everybody else in Texas drank their water as they did their whiskey—straight. Despite the germ theory, many of them survived. Possibly most of them rested secure in the faith that water from nature's own storage vats is pure and harmless. Water was drunk freely from rivers, creeks, springs, and wells, little thought being taken as to whether or not it was bacteriologically pure, just so it was fairly clear, colorless, had an acceptable taste, and no odor to advertise its presence. According to a statement by L. O. Bernhagen in a paper read before the Texas Water Works Association in 1921, Texas had only four water filtration plants in 1911 serving a population of 117,000 or more. In 1921 the number had increased to twenty-five either in operation or in the process of construction.

Those persons interested in the welfare of the state as based upon public health have not sought to dissuade the drinkers of water from its regular and generous imbibition, but they have perceived the necessity of protecting water supplies from the pollution that is unavoidable with an increase in population and the continued careless disposition of human wastes in the neighborhood of surface supplies.

The Texas Section of the Southwest Water Works Association grew out of the demand for more widespread education in the field of water production and distribution

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and originated at the first Short School offered through the State Health Department and the University of Texas in 1920. A few years after the establishment of the Division of Sanitary Engineering of the State Board of Health, it became evident to its director, V. M. Ehlers, that satisfactory compliance with the laws requiring water companies and private individuals to furnish wholesome safe water to the public was well nigh impossible, unless city officials could be taught the necessity of protective measures and the operators of water plants induced to maintain their plants intelligently. The reason for poor water was not lack of interest or willful neglect on the part of those responsible, but rather due to their ignorance of proper procedure. Not many operators had ever heard much about the germ theory of disease and those who had, considered it in the class with other new-fangled scarecrows. In order to believe germs they had to see germs. In 1920 a ten-days Water Works School was conducted at the University of Texas through the instigation of the State Board of Health. Laboratory facilities and faculty members from the schools of engineering, biology, and chemistry of the University were utilized. Twenty-four students registered for the work. Based upon the interest manifested and the needs of the hour, the Texas Water Works Association was organized.

The second and third schools were held in 1921, but for one week only. It was perceived that the longer term made it difficult for operators to attend on account of their local duties, and too, the expense to them was more than the cities wished to bear. It was likewise found necessary to arrange for group study, and at the seventh annual school held in Austin in 1925, a section was devoted to laboratory work and one to lectures on general water works practices. The annual convention was likewise included in the last day of the annual school to avoid a second yearly meeting, and to give all those attending an opportunity to discuss business procedure and policies for future growth. This scheme was again repeated in 1926 at which time the attendance had increased to about 250. This number included, of course, a great many observers who were not engaged in the water works profession but who were either directly or indirectly interested in the progress being made.

FROM the origin of the school to the present day effort has been made to enlist the services of the best trained minds in the field of sanitary engineering, bacteriology, and preventive medicine. The United States Public Health Service has been generous with its personnel in making the lectures presented of the very highest quality. Interest in water protection is sufficiently widespread to draw speakers from distant fields, and the attendance at the schools indicates that local people are not adverse to receiving proper instruction in the operation of a public utility which touches the heart and life of the people as does the water plant. Large engineering firms from various sections of the country have contributed talent and encouragement. Texas' own resources have been drawn upon and every man engaged in the water works business has been given an opportunity to express himself.

In order to give a wider circulation to the good material presented at the annual schools and to keep up the interest of the various operators, a little mimeographed leaflet was issued monthly called The Aerator. This leaflet became so interesting to the fraternity that the Southwest Water Works Journal recognized its value and secured its incorporation into the Journal as a Texas section. In 1924 consolidation of the Texas Water Works Association with the Southwest Water Works Association had been accomplished, the Texas members retaining the title of the Texas Section. This section has held an anuual school of one week each year.

THUS has grown up in Texas a powerful force for good water, backed by public opinion, that simplifies law enforcement and points toward a hopeful program for the future. Since the onset of this educational venture more than thirty complete purification plants have been installed while approximately one hundred other plants provide partial treatment. Sometimes they provide only sedimentation, sometimes only sterilization, and sometimes only filtration; while a few combine at least two of the purification steps but have not the complete process from chemical softening to delivering a chlorinated water into the distribution system. A great many of such water supplies are adequately treated since all Texas water supplies do not require complete treatment. There are in addition to these, a number of deep well supplies with no purification treatment which deliver a reasonably safe water through properly installed casings, pumping machinery, and distribution mains.

A large number of the water plant operators in Texas today have attended at least one of these annual short schools and have continued to keep in touch with the Division of Sanitary Engineering. In this way closer cooperation has been accorded the Division in its program for grading water supplies. In 1924 according to the standards of the State Health Department there were 98 Class A supplies, which meant adequate treatment, complete laboratory control, and regular reporting of operation to the State Health Department. That the interest in maintaining a Class A water supply is acute in Texas is made manifest when it is known that a number of private citizens complained to the department upon the publication of the classification, with the result that a great many improvements have been installed.

Professors of biology, bacteriology, sanitary engineering, public health, and city administration teaching in Texas universities have attended these short schools and have given their help and encouragement. Through these contacts the programs in the various schools have been broadened and made to conform to the actual needs of the state at large. In the course of time the short schools may be abandoned as the work is taken over by schools and colleges, but the teaching furnished by the short schools was not available from any other source at the time the plan was conceived. Courses are now offered at the University of Texas, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baylor University, and East Texas State Teachers College for those desiring to become water plant operators, bacteriologists, or workers in allied fields.

Gradually as the citizens of the state as a whole become conversant with the fundamentals in water production and distribution, the legislature may be induced to incorporate into law the requirement that water plant operators be elected upon the basis of an examination that will reveal their fitness for the work. Such a measure has been framed and presented at the last two regular sessions, but has failed

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to pass. The work of the waterworks fraternity, however, has possibly paved the way for a more general appreciation of all public health protection measures and it is hoped in time public opinion will demand the legal restrictions now felt to be necessary to a fuller realization of water protection for all the citizens of the great state of Texas.

Blue Ribbon Crops

By FRANCES SAGE BRADLEY, M. D.

IT was half an hour before the County Fair would be open to the public, but already wise heads and wire-pullers were eluding amiable gate-keepers. Through a side entrance to the Agricultural Building came a long, angular man bent more, apparently, by cares of the world than from years; and a small boy, his counterpart in the making. The child lacked only added stature and a dense whiskery growth which quite submerged all features of the older man but the penetrating eyes.

Arrived at the gaily decorated booth of the Boys' Corn Club, the boy ducked under the protecting bar and, with an air of proprietorship, proceeded to repair the ravages of the preceding day, and to put his house in order.

A woman halted and watched the busy efforts of the small exhibitor, receiving therefore a merry twinkle of appreciation from the piercing eyes of the proud parent—he could be no other. Thus introduced, the man approached.

"Oh I know. You're the woman doctor I've watched examining babies over yonder," with a hunch of the thumb towards the corner of the building. She admitted the charge.

"Ever have any babies of your own?" he demanded skeptically.

"Four," she replied promptly.

"All dead, I reckon."

"Then you reckon wrong, for they are all living; all well and happy; and all earning a good living," she came back at him laughing.

"Well I swan," came from the depths of the whiskers. Then, "Maybe I'arnin' women this yer baby business is all right but it's new to we uns in these parts. I reckon it's all of a part with this stock breedin', soil buildin', seed gradin' stunt what nobody ever heern of in my day."

He continued, "Yo' job now air raisin' prize babies while mine air raisin' long staple cotton, leas'ways for a money crap. Of co'se I raises other things on the side like hawgs, an' corn for fambly bread an' to winter-feed the stock. Most of all I reckon I'm a raisin' farmers," reaching with pride for a half dozen ears from a blue-ribboned tray.

"Aw, pa," protested the embarrassed boy, but the father was relentless. "Sixty bushels to the acre on land what never yielded me mo'n thirty-five to forty. That ain't bad for a shoat of his age," beaming. "An' look at the size an' shape of the ye'rs, the same from eend to eend, an' the rows of kernels as regler an' straight as strings of pearls. If he is my kid, I'm hyar to state, I'll make a farmer outen that boy," and the father strutted around the exhibit critically comparing his blue ribbon corn with that bearing red and white decorations and honorable mentions.

"Splendid," congratulated the doctor. Then, glancing at the young farmer, "You believe in beginning early."

"Cain't start too soon," he asserted. "This boy's been doin' chores sence he put on pants; an' one of the rules of this competition was that it would n't interefere with his regler work. Else I never would a let him mix up in the mess. We air dirt farmers in these parts with no time for fancy stunts. As a matter of fac' Joey's school interfered mo'n the corn projec' with his regler work for it kep' him from home the whole endurin' day, while his acre of corn only took his early mawnin's an' late evenin's arter chores was done. I've never follered this county demonstration work much befo' but I'll say that hyarter my chillen'll line up with cannin', poultry, pig an' corn clubs as soon as they're old enough to j'ine."

"How old is Joey and what work does he do while school is in session?" asked the doctor.

"Well, you may not believe it, but he's fo'teen goin' on fifteen, an' while he does look kind o' puny he's pearter'n you'd think. If I do say it, he's no slouch at work. As regler as the sun rises an' sets he milks the six cows an' takes 'em to pasture, feeds the stock, then himself and, when he don't have to go to school, beats it to the fiel'. But he'd git a lot mo' done if it want for that tarnal truant officer. She's powerful meddlesome, but I reckon we got her goose cooked for this comin' year, an' some other county kin wrastle with her. Of co'se Joey's natu'al bawn chores air gittin' wood an' water, an' such odd jobs as makin' the garden, goin' to mill, cleanin' out hen-houses, mendin' harness, runnin' errands to town or to his married sister's, gittin' the church ready for meetin' an' so on. He's little but he's got sense an' he gits around' handy. Thar's allus somethin' to do in such a big fambly."

"How many children have you?" asked the curious one.

"Two older an' three younger'n Joey," replied the father. "Then thar's my brother what's po'ly, an' my wife's mother what makes her home with us. Twelve in all. That's not as big as some, but I'll say its enough. Of co'se we all works together but Joey's the oldest boy an' I'll sho be proud when he kin take a man's part in feedin' an' coverin' ther nakedness; in plowin' an' cl'arin' the lan'; an' handlin' the crap arter it's made."

"Is your wife as large for a woman as you are for a man? And are your other children full size?" pursued the doctor, eyeing the diminutive one.

"Bigger," responded the man. "You never seed sech buxom women as my wife an' gals; even the little uns is big uns," smiling. "Joey's the only runt in the bunch, an' I don't know how come he did n't grow off better. He was a likely little feller plumb till he had whooping cough. The rest of 'em got along all right but it went powerful hard with him. He does tol'able well in warm weather, but come winter, he wheezes an' coughs the whole time."

"Come over to my booth, Joey, an' let's see how much you weigh," suggested the "baby raiser."

His eyes brightened, but the freckled face fell when he discovered that sweater and shoes must be removed. "Gee," he remonstrated, "There wont be nothin' lef' to weigh. You see," he explained, "I've been goin' at a pretty good pace for the past six weeks, an' aint been still long enough to put

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A Plan for Promoters

TO reduce the high mortality in socio-medico-health projects, a method of procedure as exact and logical as that of the devotees of medical asepsis is required. For the lack of observance of such a ceremonial many a good idea dies aborning and the loose unwieldly community loses the treatment so shrewdly planned for its salvation. To executives of health committees, to promoters of welfare federations, councils of social agencies, chambers of commerce, health officers (whether physicians or engineers or publicists), to nursing associations, let me appeal, that you may avoid some of the errors and failures of those who have worshipped direct action and efficiency short cuts.

1. Granted that you have an objective, such as a demonstration of a pre-school clinic, of prenatal service, a special heart class, a posture or nutrition class, a health center or a county nurse, first define and refine your purpose until it can be crystallized in a brief honest descriptive paragraph. What is it you aim to do, and why should it be undertaken here and now and by you?

2. See that your plan of action violates none of the rules of good administration. It must be simple, inexpensive and provide for responsibility and authority vested in the same person. The method of work as planned is, if possible, a more important test of success, at least in the prenatal stage of a project, than is the object to be attained. The inspiration, the idea, the hope, will appeal to the ubiquitous social optimist, but the payroll will be met chiefly by those who are convinced of the practicability of the method proposed. Included in the picture of the job as proposed it is essential to reserve material for a control, a foil, the makings of a contrast between the many who will continue in their present misfortune and the few to be blessed with your beneficient panacea of prevention or relief. Remember you are experimenting in the social sciences and to be convincing you must have your control group, be it with white rats, monkeys or Nordics. The horrible example group, the before-and-after-taking exhibits, are integral parts of every public health effort.

3. Now carry your project and the clear picture of your method to the president and public health committee of the local county medical society. Keep the entire conception to yourself until you have convinced your community physicians that the job is worth doing, and in the way you propose. At no time later will this be easier. Assume that they have at least as keen an interest in their home town and its health reputation as you and your society have. Do them the courtesy of letting them into the secret. Assume that they wish to share in the leadership, in the direction, in the credit, as well as in the creation of favorable public opinion and in the unpaid services you will expect them to provide. Remember that physicians are at least as likely as any one else in the town to have opinions worthy of respect, without the support of which your soon-to-be-launched publicity drive will perhaps fall flattish.

4. Once you have the endorsement, approval, sanction or guarantee of support from the organized medical profession, get your money for the first year's work. You see, each donor has a doctor and the ability to quote the vote of the county society will help mightily in filling your budget's stocking.

5. At last with objective, plan, certificate of approval, and funds you are ready for the plunge. But test the water by a trial trip, just wading in first, before you make a plunge in the altogether. Use selective publicity to begin with. Get the ministers, the school teachers, the board of trade, the women's civic club well informed before you ask the newspapers to carry the message to all and sundry. Keep off the front page until you are certain that the thoughtful well wishers for health progress are with you.

6. Then broadcast the opening of the service, be expansive, with generous hopes of salvaging lives and years of happiness. Shout your plans from the house tops if you have time and energy, but at all events get to work with the only kind of advertising decent professional groups can afford to indulge in, namely, service, the greatest sales manager of them all.

7. Recall your promises of performance before the public and your cheerful supporters remind you of them. Give early and regular reports of progress. Confess to errors of judgment and plan, report incomplete results and partial failures quickly, lest another point the finger at you and accuse you of voicing half-truths. Claim all you can honestly, but be human and admit your fallibility.

8. Before you ask for money to go on, give the full record of the end results and the costs with meticulous care.

SLOW, burdensome, thorough, colorless! Yes! like most of the good work of the world. Health promotion is not an inspirational junket—more a travelogue of toil. But it is beautiful as befits intelligent unselfishness.

—HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

no meat on my bones. Now my crap is made an' my prize safe. I kin take it easy, an' lay on some muscle."

At the children's booth were other members of the corn club clamoring to be weighed and measured before the day's rush began. The doctor selected two or three fourteen-year-oldsters whom she examined in the presence of Joey and his father. Then she dismissed them and showed the father what was happening in the body of his child; showed him the lack of color, light weight and scant muscle development; the poor posture and diminished breathing capacity; the neglected condition of his teeth and tonsils as compared with those of the preceding boys. She listened to his heart and lungs and found yet more serious trouble. Inquiries concerning the uncle who was po'ly revealed the fact that he was suffering from "slow consumption" and that he shared the room and often the bed of one of the boys.

The father was nonplussed. At first jubilant, he became incredulous, antagonistic when the doctor informed him that his ambition for his boy was costing him dear; that he was grinding his seed corn; and that only by prompt and prolonged care was there a chance of saving this son.

Under protest the lad was finally brought to his family physician who corroborated the findings of the baby doctor. And today Joey is browning in a big leaf in the sunny pavilion of a state sanitarium, making up the work he lost in school, studying soils, seed, rotation of crops, the prevention and care of diseases in plants and animals. Better than all the rest, he is learning the care of his own body.

Crest-fallen, distressed, the farmer has gone back to his cotton and corn a sadder but wiser man. At a heavy, perhaps a crushing cost he has learned that all the blue ribbon corn in the world is not worth one blue ribbon boy.

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Restoring Our Devastated Regions

By C. F. ANSLEY

A HOUSE, a woman and a plow-ox—these are the first needs of a farmer. So Hesiod said a long time ago; any other farmer might have said it down to the days of our grandfathers. Then came specialized farming with use of machines, and the farmer's first need was money. The aberration has proved temporary in Europe, which returns to the sickle and the flail; it is passing in America. The American farmer is urged to diversify his production; the farmers left on the land after the exodus may be those that accept this good counsel. If autonomous ways are reestablished, the house, the woman and the plow-ox may regain the precedence they held through millenniums. Hesiod was not saying original things; he was reciting proverbial wisdom transmitted to him from neolithic time.

To neolithic farmers agriculture owes the most of what it has—its crops, its farm animals, Indo-European language, monogamous marriage. On the road from the neolithic there have been some losses. The neolithic farmer had his ways of building his house, good ways that farmers practiced and improved until recent times. As the industrial revolution spread over Europe, farmers stopped building and began their migration to urban centers. The old farm houses stood and still stand; they commonly suffice for the rural population, though where industrialism has broken down, building has begun again on farms. Some neighborhoods have forgotten their old ways of building; such a neighborhood is fortunate if it can bring from elsewhere a farmer in whom the tradition lives.

European farmsteads of high and low degree have appealed to artists as possibly no other buildings have. The lines of the buildings are structural and frank; the architecture of Anne Hathaway's cottage can never grow obsolete and absurd. People who live in such homes find them exceptionally comfortable. They leave unwillingly; it is the privileged son who may stay, and to the others his house remains the seat of their clan. No city house that may win takes a comparable place in the clan memories.

The walls of old European farm buildings are often coated with plaster, and for some time there has been little inquiry about what the plaster concealed. The building of later years has been in cities, of materials that could be bought and shipped in, materials suited to high, thin walls. Even wood, stone and brick have now made way for steel, so that walls may be higher and thinner. The building trades have gone where work might be found and have adapted themselves to urban processes. If anybody wonders now what the walls of old European farm buildings are made of, he is likely to decide that their plaster must cover brick or stone. The conclusion would often be a mistake. The thick walls for which cities have not room are built of materials at hand, not needing transportation. These materials vary with localities.

In the parts of England where the soil rests on chalk, ways of building with the chalk have been practiced. Strong and lasting material has been made of it, as for example its part in Salisbury Cathedral has proved. English farms, however, are commonly on clay rather than chalk, and farm buildings on clay are characteristically built of clay. Large sun-dried bricks, called "clay lumps," are sometimes used; these are not unike the American adobe or the unburned bricks of Egypt and Babylon. The word "adobe" seems traceable, through Spanish and Arabic, from our English back to ancient Egyptian. Rightly used, adobe makes good walls. In a humid region, they need foundations as wooden walls do, and they need an overhanging roof: "boots and a hat," the English say. Careless workmanship discredits any material, and adobe has suffered from it; but the long history of adobe may not yet be ended. Future civilizations that build in adobe may find our walls and trace their word to our language. In England, the more usual method of building with clay involves no brick-making. A mortar called "cob" is made of clay, water and straw; the walls are built up of layers of this cob, without the use of boxes or "forms." After the walls are built, they are cut smooth and plumb by a tool resembling a spade. Cob is not used by cotters only; great houses are built of it. The house in which Sir Walter Raleigh was born is of cob.

For the mixed farming that was the work of rural Europe in neolithic time as it has continued to be, the best soils are the loams. Loam makes a better wall than chalk or clay; or, to be just to our farmer ancestors, possibly one might rather say that they learned to build their best walls of their best soil. No mixture of other material is necessary or helpful. A layer of the loam about a hand's breadth in thickness is put into such a form as is now used in building of concrete; the loam is then tamped until it is as solid as tamping will make it. Layer above layer, the loam is tamped in the form until the wall is high enough. That is the essential of the process, the most there is to it. The best earth for the purpose is the best soil for mixed farming; such soil, for example, as the loess of the American Great Valley and Great Plains. Unless in an exceptionally dry time, the earth needs no moistening. Every farmer knows that earth may be too wet or too dry to tamp well; and good tamping, which every farmer can do, is all that is needed to make a good wall.

"COMMON dirt" is so abundant a materail and tamping is so simple a process that men who have not used buildings of tamped earth are likely to doubt their merits. Doubt is undeserved, for tamped earth walls have been made through thousands of years and have proved that for farm buildings, including houses, they can hold their own against walls of any material whatever. Hannibal built walls of

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tamped earth. Pliny tells how the Romans built such walls: he says, "These walls will last for centuries, are proof against rain, wind and fire, and are superior in solidity to any cement." A Roman, and Pliny in particular, would not make such a statement in ignorance of cements and their merits. The Romans brought to France their method of building with tamped earth and French farmers still use the method. *"Pisé de terre"* is their name for tamped earth; the name and its shortened form "pisé" have been borrowed into English. "Rammed earth" is another name used in England.

WALLS of pisé are strong when they are first built, and age makes them stronger. It is said that in time they really "turn to stone"; probably the statement is scientifically accurate. The walls are so dry that they take the moisture from any wood used in window and door frames or other parts of buildings, preserving the wood. Pisé is manifestly fire-proof and wind-proof, as Pliny observed. It is found peculiarly warm in winter; its coolness in summer has been decisive in leading to its use in South Africa and in Australia, pisé buildings being comfortable when heat makes other buildings intolerable to Europeans. By admixture of broken glass at the base of a wall and by other simple devices, pisé may be made vermin-proof. The durability of the material makes the buildings of a generation a part of the capital of all generations that follow, a more secure hereditament than the fertility of the land itself. Later generations may add to inherited buildings if they choose, but they need never make new beginnings as must those who build of wood.

American farming began in fields that had to be cleared of forest. Logs had to be used or destroyed; those that could be used in building or in fencing were so used, not because the material was best but because it abounded. Later the lumber industry sold white pine boards in a freely competitive market like the farmer's market. Farmers could afford to build of lumber and could afford to employ carpenters whose wages were no better than free competition made them. Farmers became accustomed to "frame" buildings and have thought little about other materials. Frame buildings are so inflammable that cities are forced to remove them. When fire spares such buildings, they decay. At their best they are hard to heat in winter and a poor defence from summer heat. They require painting frequently, and constant war against vermin. They have little in their favor but unthinking tradition from a time when their cheapness recommended them.

THERE is now no housing shortage in the American farming country; on the contrary, abandoned farmsteads abound. Abandoned frame buildings do not last long. Many farm buildings still in use were meant to be temporary from the beginning and must soon be replaced if their work is to be continued. The best of the frame buildings have no secure tenure.

In a time not remote, therefore, American farms generally will need reequipment with buildings if farming is to be done. The present state of agriculture does not indicate that farmers can afford manufactured or transported materials or can compete with cities in employing mechanics. "Diversified agriculture," which seems the farthest reach of current thinking about the rural problem, is fundamentally not a way to make money but a way to avoid expense. A diversified farmer is likely to afford as good buildings as he can build, with neighborly help, of material supplied by his farm. If such buildings had to be inferior, they would not be acceptable to any but inferior people. A hut or a dug-out will do as a detail in the adventure of pioneering, which is inspired by hope and is not without romance; but families capable of farming will have houses on their farms ultimately if there are houses anywhere. If pisé were not material for building as comfortable and sightly as any, capable farmers should not and would not consider it. Negroes lived in shanties until they found a way of escape; white farmers may be slower, but they are likely to do as thorough a job in the end, in migration, if thorough reconstruction should prove impossible.

Europe turns painfully toward agriculture, with some new building and with hopes of more. The old materials, approved by centuries of experience, give promise of what Clough Williams-Ellis terms "a renascence." Like J. St. Loe Strachey, editor of the Spectator, he has written with fine response to the ancient tradition in farmsteads. In America, Dr. H. B. Humphrey, of Maryland, has experimented successfully with pisé. In collaboration with E. W. Coffin, he has written a handbook that gives detailed instructions. The literature of the subject will no doubt remain less rich than it would be if pisé were something to advertise; but it gives no promise of paying much to anybody but farmers. In the end, selling some building materials may be preferred to selling none.

MUCH of the charm of European farmsteads is their appearance of belonging, their manifest growth from the soil. The pueblos and the mission buildings of the American South-West make a similar appeal. For a like good reason, the most beautiful farm houses yet built by white Americans were the log houses and the sod houses. They were felt to be temporary and they showed it; they had other obvious defects; but they never imitated obsolete city styles. They manifestly belonged where they stood, and they were built to the use of those who occupied them. Following old farm tradition might yield the same artistic validity more adequately exemplified.

The merits of pisé in the American farming country would not be exclusively utilitarian. Pisé may be coated with pigment or plaster, but its surface stands the weather better than any cover that can be applied. The ochre of the usual Great Plains and Great Valley subsoil, the loess that is dug from cellars, is ideal in color for harmony with the landscape.

Buildings of pisé might be lofty if the builders desired, but farms have not the citys' need of economizing horizontal space. If the builder chose, his rooms might all be on the ground floor; they might be arranged, like the houses of ancient Greece, around a court. Those old Greek houses were not large, and the experience of mankind warns against the burden of superfluous room in a dwelling. A farm house might well be as large as the house of Pericles; his townsmen would not have admired excess.

The farmer who builds in pisé can build as he chooses; he will probably build beautifully, for both he and the material will prefer direct and honest lines. Autonomous farming, with release from tribute, may again give farmers leisure for interest in vines, shrubs and trees from their woods. In another generation, artists may be making pilgrimages through the hinterland of Main Street as now to Taos or the Rhone. If the hinterland is to achieve no such allurements, the winning of the West was a mistake.

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Cities Tomorrow

In the babel of voices that are raised to herald the greater and greater cities of the future—their double-decked streets and endless subways and topless towers—one among a thousand has a word to say of the human values that can be saved only by vigorous planning. Such was the paper read before the city planning division of the American Society of Civil Engineers at a recent conference in Philadelphia. The paper will be published in full in that Society's proceedings: here we cite a few suggestive paragraphs.

THE metropolitan region of the future will be planned to contain a number of distinct urban communities which will be enabled to preserve their individuality by surrounding open areas. In part these will consist of parks, some formal such as Fairmount Park which today separates Philadelphia from the main line towns, some natural parks or forest reserves such as those Boston, Chicago and other cities are acquiring. But park land alone will not be enough. So much open space is required for the proper ventilation of our cities that a considerable part of it must be devoted to productive uses that will pay its way. Cities like New York and its New Jersey neighbors, and the great congeries of cities that is growing up about San Francisco Bay have been blessed, largely against their wills, by open water spaces that seem to some of their bustling citizens far larger than is required—just as some of our cities in the past thought some of their streets too wide, only to find today that they are not wide enough. It would be difficult to overestimate the economic value of the breezes from the water that blow through the streets of New York and the bay cities.

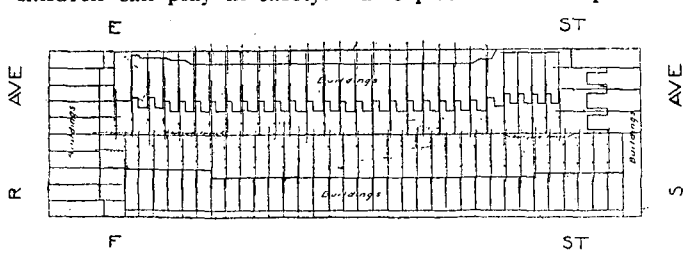
Isolation, however, is not an objective in the regional plan. Each of the urban units in the region must be readily accessible from the others, more accessible than is the upper east side of New York from Riverside Drive. Water routes, rail routes, and main or arterial highways will be carefully planned so that each center in the region may be easily and quickly reached from every other center. When it is remembered that by very far the greatest amount of daily travel by an urban population is between home and place of employment, and when it is remembered that in such cities as New York or Chicago with their overgrown central business districts, where vocations that have no possible direct connection are jumbled together, the working population must twice daily pass thousands of buildings that have no possible part in their lives, the waste of time, effort, money, becomes obvious. Though like businesses instinctively tend to group themselves, the financial and administrative interests in one group, the dry-goods wholesalers, the jewelers, the leather men, in other groups, and thereby simplify their transport problem *after* their workers have arrived for the day's work, these workers still waste much every morning and evening by passing the buildings of other groups and the dwellings that house the employes of these other groups. Better segregation of vocations, which we can secure by intelligent regional planning and zoning, instead of by depending upon the blind instinct which has guided us up to the present, will bring home and work closer together and in smaller urban units. As a result not only will time of travel—today worse than wasted because of crowded cars that sap the rider's strength and vitality—be reduced, but, because more space will be available, the character of the worker's house may be improved. . . .

BY and large the best means of transit yet invented is that one reminiscent of days before the horseless carriage, known as shanks mare. For the normal man a half hour's walk, especially if it can be along a pleasant route, is a good prelude to a day of sedentary or indoor labor. Next perhaps comes the bicycle, for this too involves exercise. Then come vehicles that run upon the surface of the earth, that give their occupants the benefit of sun and air. Last comes that means of transit which takes him underground. As the old fashioned outside iron fire-escape, now happily tending to disappear, was a confession of our failure to construct our buildings properly, so the subway is a confession of our failure to construct our cities properly. There is room enough in the United States for all of us except the miners to live above the surface of the earth.

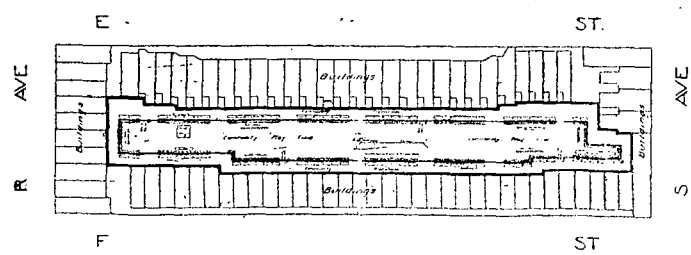
JOHN IHLDER

Back to the Backyard

MANY and varied suggestions have been made for the rehabilitation of the backyard: here are plans prepared and circulated by the Department of Parks of Brooklyn, New York, looking to the merging of individual backyards in a city block into one glorious block backyard where children can play in safety. The plan makes no provision for the noisy and far-ranging games like baseball, and the experience of the City Housing Corporation in Queens Borough, New York, makes it plain that the backyard, even when a whole block is planned in advance, is suitable only for the play of very little folks and for a few quiet activities of older children. It must be supplemented by larger playgrounds centrally located for neighborhood use. But it remains the ideal foundation of a playground system.



TYPICAL CITY BLOCK BEFORE TREATMENT



TYPICAL CITY BLOCK AFTER TREATMENT

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INDUSTRY

Health Hazards in Textiles

By ADELAIDE ROSS SMITH, M.D.

THAT working conditions in many industries are unfavorable to health is known indirectly through mortality statistics and knowledge of the type of work. Accurate information, however, depends largely upon physical examinations of large groups of workers in the various industries. Such examinations are not easy to obtain since the opportunity to make them must depend, not only upon the necessary leisure but also on the cooperation of employes, often difficult to secure. In the past the health of a number of industrial groups, among them furriers, painters, printers, garment workers, food handlers and department store employes, has been studied in this way and recently a contribution to knowledge of the textile industry has been made by the Workers' Health Bureau of New York. This organization has just published the first two sections of a Preliminary Report of the Medical Examinations of 404 Textile Workers of Passaic and Vicinity. The Bureau had the cooperation of Dr. Alice Hamilton of Harvard in assembling the facts on which it bases its report.

Facts on the health of textile workers are needed. Authorities on industrial hygiene have from time to time called attention to the fact that conditions in textile mills tend to be bad unless controlled. The injurious features about the work are the presence of dust, a fine wool or cotton lint in the air, together with an atmosphere which is overheated and at the same time moist. These are conditions which predispose preeminently to infections of the respiratory passages. Fatigue is increased in these factories by the constant standing necessary for many operations and by the continual loud noise and vibration of the machines. In the operations involved in dyeing and finishing the textiles there is, in addition, exposure to a number of chemicals some of which are irritants and poisons.

The Bureau states at the outset that the workers given examinations were selected at random and were unaware that they were suffering from any sickness. The first section of the report is devoted to a discussion of the incidence of of respiratory disease and notably tuberculosis in this group. Seventy-eight workers showed evidence of definite respiratory disturbances and among these were twenty-five cases of tuberculosis, diagnosed by positive physical signs confirmed by x-ray findings. Of these twenty-five workers 74 per cent had been engaged in the trade for two or more years. This tuberculosis rate of a little over 6 per cent, it is pointed out, is twelve times greater than that found among Metropolitan Life policy-holders in 1921, six times greater than the rate for garment workers; five times greater than that for printers and three times the rate among furriers. All of these trades are themselves noted for their high rate of respiratory disease, due largely to hazards similar to those in the textile industry. Next to the highest rate by age grouping, 28 per cent, occurred in the youngest group, that from 14 to 19 years of age. This high incidence in the youngest group is compared with a much lower incidence, 1.2 per cent, in a group of approximately the same age discharged from Bellevue Hospital. It seems possible, however, that this difference is accounted for by the fact that the Bureau's examinations probably brought to light cases in an earlier stage than a hospital group would show, comprising as it would only cases in which the disease had progressed to the point of recognition.

The second section of the report presents in detail the physical findings in a group of 77 dye workers included in the larger group. Of these workers 70 per cent were under 45 years of age and had been employed in the industry more than two years. Their physical condition was poor; none was free from some defect. A large number of them suffered from gastric disturbances, muscular pains, frequent coughs, colds and headaches. The rate for respiratory disease, other than tuberculosis, among them was higher than for any of the groups with which they were compared (other textile workers, printers, painters, furriers and food handlers). Their tuberculosis rate was second only to that of the other textile workers.

The percentage of heart disease among them, 14.6 per cent, is compared with the 1 per cent, their rate for high blood pressure, 23.3 per cent, with the hypertension rate of 7.2 per cent among the Metropolitan policy holders. The other compared trades all showed a lower rate for heart disease and all but the printers a lower rate for hypertension. In connection with the cases of heart disease and high blood pressure the long factory hours are stressed and the fact is brought out that 18 of the 23 workers with one or both of these conditions worked 55 hours a week or over, while 14 worked between 61 and 72 hours weekly.

Of these dye workers, 68 per cent were anemic while even among painters, it is pointed out, who are subject to lead poisoning and therefore especially to anemia, the rate was less, being 59 per cent. It is only fair to mention the long duration of the strike and the possibility that privations from loss of wages, may have increased the incidence of anemia. Thirteen dyers were found to show symptoms of chronic aniline poisoning, but it was impossible to discover whether they had actually been exposed to aniline in their work.

What is the significance of these striking findings? The Workers' Health Bureau does not hesitate to blame the industry and that the occupational factor is the important one cannot be doubted. While it is probably true that other conditions such as unhygienic home surroundings enter into the story, these factors are also present among the other industrial groups with whom these textile workers compare unfavorably. As the Bureau points out, many of the same hazards exist in these other industries. The fact that the health of these Passaic textile workers is so markedly under

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par is a clear indication that this industry, at least as represented by the plants concerned, is seriously backward in the vital matter of health conservation.

The Workers' Health Bureau was presumably unable to make a survey of the factories to ascertain working conditions at first hand. Statements of the workers themselves were relied upon for information. The following quotations from the report give a picture of the conditions under which the dyers worked as gathered from their own descriptions.

> The dye houses work day and night. The heat in some of the processes such as dyeing and drying is that of the tropics. The steam is so thick you cannot see the worker opposite you. Dangerous machines stand in this fog, and workers constantly run the risk of serious accidents from walking into them. The atmosphere is unbearable, filled as it is with the fumes from bleaches, acids and other chemicals. Floors are running with water, so that workers must wear rubber boots or wooden shoes for protection. Clothes are dripping with steam and perspiration. Yet workers are forced to work ten, twelve, even fourteen hours a day or night during the rush season. . . . It is stated that workers drop from sheer exhaustion and sleep in their soaking wet clothes on the sloppy floors.
>
> When the night shift lets out, in the bitter cold of winter, men from the dry room, who have been working in a temperature of 140°, report that they must walk home in their wet clothes to get a few hours sleep before reporting again at 7 in the morning. . . . Twenty-one workers stated that they were given no time for lunch but had to snatch what they could at the job. Thirty-five workers reported that they were given twenty minutes for lunch. Only nine were given one hour. Ten failed to report.

Making due allowance for the human tendency to exaggeration in the recital of personal hardships, the physical condition of these people gives weight to their story.

The Bureau maintains rightly that the hazards involved, dust, heat, excessive moisture, the handling of poisonous chemicals, can be immensely mitigated by improving plant hygiene. Modern methods of ventilation, dressing rooms with showers where a bath can be taken and dry clothes put on before going into the outer cold; shortening the working hours of those exposed to poisonous substances; providing lunch rooms and allowing a lunch period of sensible length, would go far toward making this type of work reasonably free from danger.

The competent medical study presented in this report is an important and valuable piece of work not only for textile employers and workers of Passaic and elsewhere, but also for the public for whom these matters of industrial sickness and hardship are all too remote. There are excellent dyeing establishments in America and the small group examined cannot be taken as typical of the industry as a whole, yet the results of their examination call imperatively for further study. The Workers' Health Bureau having undertaken this important line of investigation should pursue it widely into other localities until the picture of a true cross section of the industry can be presented.

In several instances the editing of the report is faulty and a word must be said in regard to the style and tone in which it is written. The Bureau has distinctly cheapened a sound medical study by an emotional presentation of facts. Actually the findings would be more impressive if allowed to speak for themselves. The Bureau will have more influence in helping to improve industrial health conditions by maintaining a more composed and scientific attitude toward its own work.

Low Wages in the South

By DEXTER M. KEEZER

WHEN in the year 1793 it appeared that Eli Whitney of Westboro, Massachusetts, a guest at Mulberry Grove, General Greene's plantation near Savannah, Georgia, had perfected a device to remove the seeds from a boll of cotton without the aid of Negro hands, the planters in the neighborhood became so entranced by its labor-saving possibilities that they appropriated the young school teacher's plans without regard to his claims of financial reward for his invention. For many years Whitney, awarded a federal patent in 1794, sought vigorously but generally unsuccessfully to share the savings made possible by the use of the cotton gin.

If Eli Whitney had desired to punish the South for what seemed to him a lack of financial appreciation of his inventive genius his life could hardly have been more effectively devoted to that end. By solving the labor problem involved in removing the seeds from cotton, he removed the limiting factor in the production of that staple. Exports were about 125 times as great in 1800 as they were in 1792, the year before he perfected his gin. Field hands to feed this machine immediately came into great demand, and Negro slavery, a waning institution in 1793, answered the need. Thus were written the opening chapters of the Civil War, and the more paralyzing reconstruction which followed.

From The American Child

After chaining the South to a demoralizing one-crop system and Negro slavery, Eli Whitney went back to his native New England and there convincingly demonstrated to his neighbors new possibilities of machine manufacture. The result was a mechanized industrial system in which large-scale agriculture and formally servile labor had no part. In the struggle of Civil War, which Whitney might well have seen in the offing when he died in 1825, it was the industrial system of the North, with better facilities for making engines of destruction, that crushed the agricultural system and blighted most of the remainder of the nineteenth century south of the Potomac.

To attribute the Civil War and the fact that the South was about a hundred years later than the North in getting

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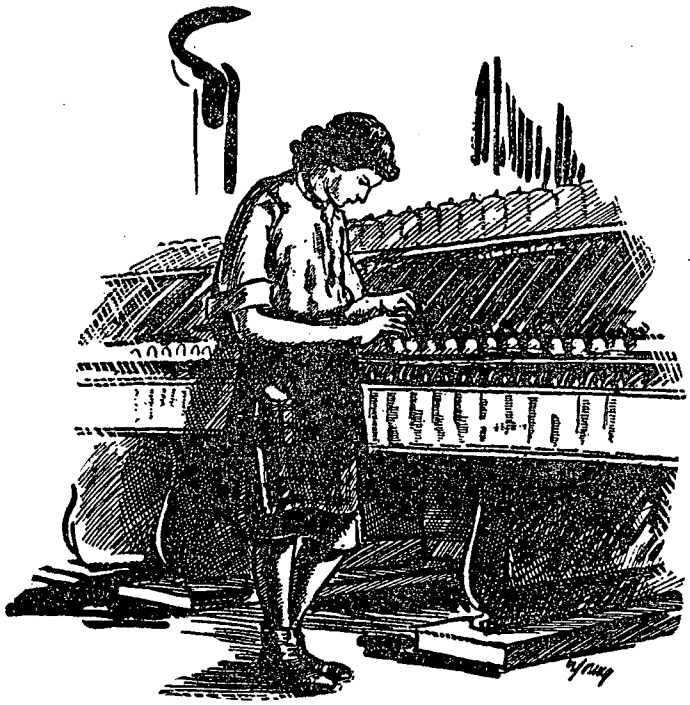
underway industrially to Eli Whitney's inventive genius may seem a little bit like blaming James Watt for recent boiler explosions. Yet the present industrial development in the South—a subject of startled comment in all parts of the country—is only to be understood by reference to the course of events which followed for a century after the invention of the cotton gin, and were closely related to it.

The fact of immediate interest today is that industry is going south. The lead is being taken by the textile industry which, from small beginnings twenty-five years ago, has grown until today it challenges the century-old primacy of New England in that field of manufacture. As an index of this movement it may be noted that in July of this year the cotton spindles in place in the cotton-growing states lacked less than one hundred of equalling the 17,946,160 in New England. During the same month the 4,445,543,798 hours which the southern spindles were at work were more than twice as many as the active spindle hours in New England.



From The American Child

In seeking to account for the rapid growth of the southern textile industry—the most striking aspect of the general industrial development of the South—it is not necessary to go much beyond the elemental factor of wages. The outstanding fact about the southern textile situation today is that the money wages paid to the workers per hour range from one-half to two-thirds as much as those paid for similar types of work in the northern centers. There are other considerations such as longer working hours, lower taxes, and possibly somewhat cheaper power rates which account, in some measure, for the shift of the textile industry from the North to the South, but the overshadowing consideration is that which finds its record in the pay envelope.

IN Alabama the general average of hourly wages in the cotton manufacturing industry during 1924, according to studies of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, was just about 50 per cent of that in Massachusetts. The average of hourly wages paid in Georgia and South Carolina was slightly higher, and that in North Carolina was about two-thirds as high as the Massachusetts average, which does not vary greatly from the general average paid in the important northern cotton manufacturing states. Since 1924 the relation between the wages per hour paid in the southern and northern states has not changed materially.

This wage differential in favor of the South may be treated in at least two ways. It may either be viewed as a legitimate industrial resource, or as a species of larceny. The idea that the South "is burying its Anglo-Saxons" under the weight of an oppressive industrial system finds plausibility in a simple comparison of wages in the North and South.

There is, however, much to be said in favor of the view that the low wage level in the South is a respectable industrial resource. To begin with, when the southern mill worker computes what he can buy with his money wages he is not markedly worse off than his fellow worker in the North. His rent, in a mill owned house, is about 50 cents a week per room; many of his food supplies and domestic necessities are furnished at cost through company stores; he is often the beneficiary of elaborate welfare programs; he lives in a climate where the coal bill is an incidental, and where living conditions generally are easier than in other parts of the country. Many of these advantages, of course, are dependent upon a system of industrial paternalism, but the case against paternalism, particularly in the pioneering stages of industrial development, is not closed. This system of industrial organization, with the company control penetrating the worker's household, shocks idealists who see economic democracy as an essential counterpart of political democracy, but it is yet to be demonstrated that it has no place in industries which are recruiting their labor forces from communities where the toilers have been so long without economic freedom as to have had their initiative and self-reliance dulled.

To these toilers, most of them recruited from the poverty stricken ranks of the tenant farmers, the rising tide of southern industrialism—paternalism and all—is proving a great boon. As mill workers they are generally better fed, better clothed, and less racked physically than they have ever been in their lives.

That this is true is to be accounted for largely by the fact that from the time of the invention of the cotton gin until the turning of the last century the southern farmer has engaged in a losing fight aganist the land and the landlord. In the Piedmont, stretching from Virginia through North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia into Alabama, the expansion of agriculture to the south and west in pursuit of more cotton acreage left the hill folk stranded on land too poor to yield a decent living. They knew no ways of meeting the competition of the better lands, nor did they have the inspiration to move to them. Most of them simply clung to the hills, living in increasing squalor and ignorance.

IN the lowlands where good crops—mostly cotton—could be grown, the supply merchant arose after the Civil War to take the place of the deposed slave-owning plantation proprietor, often in the same person. At rates of interest ranging as high for a whole state as 67 per cent a year he supplied the working equipment—food, clothes, tools, fertilizer, etc.—necessary to produce a crop. Such a credit system swamped thousands of small land-owning white farmers, and converted them into tenants.

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With such an impoverished source of labor from which to draw, it is not surprising that southern mill owners pay lower wages than those in other parts of the country. The surprising thing, indeed, is that the southern industrial system is generally as respectable as it is. There are some disgraceful mill towns in the South, but there are many exceptionally comfortable ones. There is a vast amount of working of women for long hours, usually ten, but many of these women, undesirable as is their lot in any ideal scheme of life, handle more money of their own in a week now than they formerly handled in six months as the wives of debt-ridden, land-chained tenant farmers. Child labor, once a rallying ground for attacks on the southern industrial system, is scarcely more prevalent than in New England, and the educational facilities for the children of mill workers, still very inadequate, compare favorably with the general average of those in the South as a whole, in many cases are far above it, and are on the way to improvement.

To those who believe that labor organization is an essential of a respectable industrial system the southern textile mills, of course, present a dismal picture. There is virtually no organization of the workers, and it is no secret that the textile manufacturers are bitterly opposed to it. In their opposition they have more or less of an ally in the workers themselves who, frequently sensitive to their improved economic status, are slow to accept their employers as industrial opponents.

The existence of a marked wage differential in their favor is apparently causing the southern textile manufacturers a great deal of uneasiness. A few months ago when the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina petitioned the cotton manufacturers of that state for cooperation in a fact-finding survey of the southern textile industry, the manufacturers replied that they regarded the survey as "neither important nor necessary," and declined to cooperate (see The Survey, June 15, 1926). Such a decision, of course, nourished the idea that the southern industrial structure is based upon a system of labor exploitation that cannot safely be exposed to the public view.

This distrust of public interest in their affairs on the part of the textile manufacturers is extremely unfortunate. If, for example, the southern manufacturers, forgetting their uneasiness about a happy labor situation, would proceed directly to a frank discussion of the organization of textile workers, which in New England has hardly been crowned with success, they might work out a variant of conventional labor organization which would conserve most of its advantages, and not so many of its disadvantages. Trade unionism is just one of the possible steps toward a solution of the problem of industrial relationships. It will probably come in the South sooner than otherwise if the employers encourage it by suggestions that their labor relations cannot gracefully stand the light of publicity, but when it comes it will not be so much a triumph of righteousness as a symbol of the bankruptcy of social inventiveness.

When one pushes aside sentimental antipathies to a paternalistic management of an unorganized body of workers it is seen that the southern textile manufacturers are the beneficiaries of an industrial situation which, in its origins at least, reflects no discredit upon them, and from which they have the possibilities of deriving great gains.

In spite of the rapid industrialization of the South in recent years the supply of cheap labor is nowhere near exhausted. With immigration from Europe curbed, the South has a resource which is bound to result in a steady migration of industry in that direction. If the rising southern industrialists adopt a policy of frankly acknowledging the fortunate facts about their labor situation, along with its weaknesses and certain of its necessarily transitory characteristics, they will have a good chance of enjoying for years the advantages of a competitive situation of which they are able to make themselves the lucky heirs. This competitive situation, tragic as it is in many of its aspects, has its roots in a dismal agrarian past rather than a discreditable industrial present, and handled intelligently, as it is being in many places in the South, it has tremendous possibilities of improved public welfare, as well as those of private gain.

If, however, an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust is allowed to distort a perspective on the southern industrial situation, it will shatter most of the possibilities of an enlightened industrial evolution, and provide the framework for the age-old process of industrial change by strife.

Upon which of these developments takes place will depend, in not a small measure, the full length of the evil spell which Eli Whitney cast over the South when he invented the cotton gin and ushered in the essentially disastrous nineteenth century—a spell which an enlightened industrial development in the South can break.

Labor Says

THE infamous former attorney general, Harry M. Daugherty, who took such keen delight in persecuting the Federated Shop Crafts in the great railroad strike of 1922, has been indicted and is now on trial charged with an offense that may prove him a common or an uncommon crook. We hope he gets justice; that's more than he was willing to give us.—*Machinists' Monthly Journal.*

The company "union" is standpatism's latest effort to continue the serf ideal.—*Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Journal.*

We have considerable faith in the bread-consuming public . . . that what the American people put in their stomachs they would much rather have produced under union conditions than under conditions created and controlled by a monopoly that puts the margin of profit above the margin of sanitary conditions in connection with the manufacture of so essential a food as bread.—*Bakers' Journal.*

So far as the worker is concerned, he is most prosperous in those industries with which politics and therefore government has least to do. . . . Government favors to special interests never filter through to the workers.—*Labor.*

Over and over again the American trade union movement has reiterated the principle that ownership decides none of the problems with which our movement is concerned. Regardless of who owns the properties, there is always the problem of adjustments between management and workers and the determination of principles to be used as the basis for such adjustment.—*Seamen's Journal.*

A general strike in this country would prove a general fizzle.—*Cleveland Citizen.*

No politicians will claim credit for what has happened to prices of farm products. Politicians never claim credit for adverse happenings. But they will yap their heads off, telling the populace that they created prosperity. . . . The American labor movement, with its wage and hours of work policies, its steady fighting to enforce these policies, did more

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From the Sunday Worker

HOLD THE FORT!

to maintain industrial activity than all the politicians from the Golden Gate to Cape Cod. That's fact!—*American Labor World.*

Condemn a man to a lifetime of grinding toil in the grim factories, the sullen mills, and meekly he embraces his lot, actually at times with a sense of gratitude to the provider of work. But abridge his right to booze—and a social cataclysm would seem near, to judge by the mighty roar of protest.—*Seattle Union Record.*

The fact that Communists have been welcomed by the rank and file to champion their cause in serious industrial conflicts evidences a lack of aggressive leadership by the responsible officials of the unions concerned.—*Locomotive Engineers Journal.*

Henry Ford announces the five-day week. Five days shalt thou labor, one day shalt thou rest and one day shalt thou do whatever thou please. . . . Ford's action proves that the unions are right when they seek the five-day week and that the employers are wrong when they refuse it. —*Cleveland Federationist.*

It is not considered tactful to criticize the rank and file. Say what you will about the leaders, hit them as hard as you like and dare, but never, never say there is anything the matter with the membership. That is the new tactic. —*Office Worker.*

RESEARCH, enforcement of home work regulations, education, service to employers and employes, and three state-wide conferences are among the outstanding activities summarized in the report of the first year's work of the Bureau of Women and Children of Pennsylvania's Department of Labor and Industry, recently submitted by Charlotte E. Carr, the director. (See The Survey, April 15, p. 97.) The Bureau now has a staff of eleven women, the director and her assistant, two field supervisors, four investigators and three clerical workers. "With the exception of the clerical workers every member of the staff is a college graduate with practical experience in industrial work." One of the unique jobs which the young organization has invented for itself is the keeping of "a file of information about establishments in which interesting personnel policies have been worked out. Among the points covered are centralized employment, rest periods, vacations, and dressing and rest room facilties. As employers from time to time ask for information regarding any of these points, the Bureau has concrete information to offer." It is to be hoped that no state political upheaval will be permitted to interfere with the extraordinarily promising plans and undertakings of Miss Carr and her co-workers.

"FILM CHILDREN" are to be safeguarded by the German government under an "Act to amend the Act of March 30, 1903, respecting the employment of children in industrial undertakings" it is reported by the International Labor Office. The new Act declares that "children shall not be employed in connection with the taking of films." Exceptions may be authorized "in individual cases in respect of children over the age of three years if there is no reason to fear that the subject of the film or the actions to be performed by the child or the conditions under which the film is to be taken will have an injurious effect on the child from a moral, mental or physical point of view, or will over-excite his imagination." The granting of such exceptions is heavily safeguarded, permits being required from health and school authorities before they can be secured.

NET EARNINGS of 6.4 per cent as compared with average earnings of 6 per cent for the past five years are announced by Consumers Cooperative Services, Inc., of New York in its annual business report for 1925-6. The "Coop" runs four successful cafeterias and a food shop, a book store, a bakery, and a credit union. After a final year's experiment the laundry has been given up. Membership has increased from 1,954 to 2,249 during the past year. Undertakings seriously considered for the coming year include "a cooperative health service, cooperative housing and an experiment in dramatics."

A VOCATIONAL CALENDAR, planned "to tabulate . . . the seasonal fluctuations in various industries in New York city in such a way that the information will be convenient and and practical for use in placing girls in these industries" has been prepared by Katharine Treat and published by the Vocational Adjustment Bureau for Girls. The calendar shows graphically the active, dull and "average" seasons in forty-two industries which are large employers of unskilled and semi-skilled women workers, including art novelties, clothing, paper goods, printing and publishing, stores and textiles. The calendar has been found useful by the Bureau in helping girls find work at all seasons and also in helping them choose and "learn two or more trades well enough to dovetail them." Miss Treat adds the warning that "we make no claim that this information will fit any one firm or that it is absolute in any way. Seasonality is after all only one factor which causes the increase or decrease in the number of employes for any one month."

SPAIN has passed its first home work law, under which women and children are to be protected not only by the laws on night work, daily hours, weekly rest and all other laws applying to women and children in factories and workshops, but also by the law on minimum wage. The law provides for a National Commission on Home Work which, among other things, would suggest measures for improving the condition of the home workers and establish local joint committees on minimum wages for home workers. The minimum wage scale is to be revised every two years. Immediately on its coming into effect this law is to be applied to all the needle trades.

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From the book jacket of A Brailian Tenement by Aluizio Azevedo. (McBride).

Books in Our Alcove

A Monthly Survey of Current Publications

MOST debates on prohibition are like ships that pass in the night—without lights. The "pros" argue on the basis of social welfare statistics and the "cons" on that of a philosophy of personal liberty. Professor Fisher has produced a book that is singularly honest in that it includes all the more important aspects of the subject. That he is more convincing along some lines of reasoning than along others goes without saying. He is strongest where he deals with observable realities, and this includes not only the measurable realities of the effect of prohibition on health and economic prosperity but also those psychological realities which both sides to the controversy have far too much neglected. Incidentally, a most praiseworthy innovation for a publication of this kind is Professor Fisher's frank introductory statement of how he came to his attitude on prohibition. If the advocates of a cause tried more frequently to clarify their understanding of the way they came to think as they do, we should get more scientific evidence than is produced by a mere insistence of an author on his unbiassed frame of mind.

The author endeavors to prove nine statements:

1. The present situation of imperfect enforcement is intolerable.

2. Conditions are not, however, as bad as commonly represented.

3. Prohibition has accomplished much good, hygienically, economically, and socially.

4. The "personal liberty" argument is largely illusory.

5. We cannot accomplish what the opponents of Prohibition really want by amending the Volstead Act, without thereby violating the Eighteenth Amendment.

6. To repeal the Eighteenth Amendment is out of the question.

7. To nullify it would mean disrespect for law of the most demoralizing kind.

8. Therefore the only practicable solution is to enforce the law.

9. Enforcement is a practical possibility.

Professor Fisher's argument on some of these points is exceedingly strong and, to the present reviewer, convincing. Especially is this true of the chapters in which he demonstrates the hollowness—not to say dishonesty—of much of the statistical information that is being circulated on the increase of drunkenness and on the social effects of prohibition. This book is more than a prima facie case for a comprehensive investigation of the effects of prohibition, such as the Social Science Research Council is projecting. On some aspects, the evidence it produces is complete; on others it is sufficiently suggestive to invite the average citizen who has been confused by the present continual repetition of misinformation from person to person to trust more to the testimony of his own observations.

The issue today is not one that can be settled by factual evidence one way or the other. As Professor Fisher, with all his insistence upon accurate data, emphatically admits, the influences that affect public sentiment have their sources in interests and, to some extent, traditional misconceptions which cannot be uprooted simply by a diffusion of knowledge. Even accurate records of present attitudes toward prohibition are by no means valid arguments for one policy or another: they are in a large measure the result of passing conditions, such as the disorganization following the war, and the trend of change is not all in one direction.

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Perhaps the greatest handicap for the cause of prohibition is the short memory of the average man. The author does well, therefore, briefly to remind his reader of some of the experiences and conditions from which this cause originally sprang, and, through the years, gathered increasing momentum.

In the latter part of the book, owing perhaps to the need for condensation, a number of statements are included in rather a dogmatic form without substantiating facts or references. This is regrettable because opponents of prohibition will make the most of the author's probable inability to prove these points instead of dealing with his main arguments—which are irrefutable. Some of the new data presented by Professor Fisher, in fact, are staggering in the completeness with which they support the case for full enforcement.

BRUNO LASKER

PROHIBITION AT ITS WORST, *by Irving Fisher. Macmillan. 255 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

The World and Us

IF anybody asks questions at all—and of course a lot of us live quite happily all our lives without doing so—certain universal questions intrude themselves very early in the game. Who am I? Who are we? What's the relation between me and us? And where are we all going?

One of the greatest difficulties in any generation is that nobody is quite sure about either himself or his crowd. "I" needs defining; but so does "we." And such is human nature that even after "I" become quite sure about some of the things I want for myself, I usually discover that my definition of "us" is not at all the same as my neighbors', so we can't very well get together and get what "we" want.

Putting all this in a different way, one could say that every generation is struggling to find out what it wants for itself, and then to find out what society will let it have, and as society is always dragging along through the uncertain paths of group action, there is pretty apt to be some difference of opinion both as to the route and as to the speed which it is possible and desirable to make. We think we can adjust ourselves to a shiny new world which looms up in our imaginations, and we find that our real necessity is to adjust ourselves to the world of our fathers and mothers and the bankers, preachers, politicians and social workers who sit in the driver's seat and run society as they believe it should be run. Assuming, of course, that society can be run at all—and that it doesn't imperturbably run itself, which is perhaps the bigger half of the truth.

Such being the case, it is clear that every generation, and each of us for himself, has to grapple with the underlying problem of how to live singly and together in two ways: first by trying to understand what society is and what the individual is and how both change; and then by trying to find out what there is new in the world, what is the *Zeitgeist* which distinguishes our particular slice of this age-long process of change from any other slice.

Four recent books all contribute in their several ways to the first of these inquiries. Theodore de Laguna of Bryn Mawr has written what seems to me an admirable account of The Factors of Social Evolution. The author modestly characterizes his book by saying in the preface that "the most obvious feature of the present work is . . . the fact that the illustrative material is to a somewhat disproportionate extent drawn from the higher, rather than the lower, levels of culture. . . ." In other words, he explains us to ourselves in terms of ourselves rather than in terms of the fascinating Bushman. He might have added, to the credit of his book, that he very agreeably refuses to be dogmatic, and that he is as fair with the lay reader as he is with himself in pointing out the limitations of the data from which he sketches his deductions. This fact, and a healthy commonsense, make the book valuable for the reader who needs most of all to be shown the drift and perspective of the facts—how, in short, our curious society has emerged from its primitive origins—rather than to be converted to a sociological thesis, however brilliant.

What does he tell us about social evolution? Briefly, that geographical environment and hereditary characteristics limit, but do not entirely control, the development of human society; that "social activity is intercourse, and it develops through intercourse"; that it is characterized by continuity: it goes on from one stage to another by natural processes and not by violent transformations: that like organic evolution, social evolution turns up some instances of degeneration as well as some of advancement; that "as far as any really developmental tendencies are concerned, no one seriously pretends to know anything." Yet

> It is not to be inferred that evolutionary theories, and in particular the theory of social evolution, are of only slight significance. . . . The great value of abstract and general theories lies not so much in the specific deductions that can be drawn from them, as in the fact that they provide us with a point of view from which the phenomena can be studied. . . . The general theory settles much less than it unsettles; but it awakens and directs the more specific thought by which the settlement is reached. . . .

This, by the way, is almost a conclusive answer to the Gawdsaker—of whom the overpressed social worker is sometimes at least a distant relative: the man or woman who has "no time" to study the underlying bases of social "improvement" because he is too busy "improving" society. When Jane Addams says on another page of this issue that "we are willing to work hard at definite social tasks, but we are not quite willing to discuss social theories," may not the explanation be found, to some degree, in the fact which Mr. de Laguna expresses when he says that "the general theory settles much less than it unsettles"? We don't like to be unsettled: it spoils the day's routine.

"If we are to deal rationally with man and society," Mr. de Laguna continues:

> the soul must be brought back into the realm of nature, not as a tyrant, but as a rightful denizen. To do this is not to surrender to materialism; it is to maintain a real spiritualism. To make the soul a thing apart, while admitting the universal reign of law in the physical world—that is truly to make it a thing of naught. But to recognize that the intelligence and will of man have their place in the system of natural phenomena is to claim for them a casual efficiency not inferior, certainly, to that of physical and chemical agencies. And at the same time it is to conceive the possibility of a mastery of man over himself, as far superior, perhaps, to our present scheme of education and government, as our engineering is to the windmills of the Middle Ages.

In this frank looking ahead into an uncertain but hopeful future Mr. de Laguna's emphasis is different from that of Dean Judd in The Psychology of Social Institutions. The

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latter is so eager to demolish the old-fashioned instinctive social psychology of McDougall and others that he makes out rather too good a case for the success of the social mind in creating our existing institutions. Education is, for him, "the process of transforming individuals so that they will conform to social institutions," a statement which links itself up, perhaps, to his assertion that "man has perfected in the course of his evolution certain methods of social cooperation which have completely transformed individual behavior and individual experience." Is not "perfected" a pretty strong word, and are we sure that "individual behavior" has been so "completely transformed"? Certainly his examples are not quite convincing. For instance:

Modern society undertakes by measures of an educational and reformatory type to correct the unsocial tendencies of the criminal. Anger and vengeance have been replaced by social devices which are more promising of effective results.

Anyone who has read, say, the recent Handbook of American Prisons put out after investigation on the ground by the American Society of Penal Information, finds it hard to believe that such a sentence could have been written without the tongue in the cheek.

LET us cross over to the other side of the line of adjustment. So much for society: what about the self? Delusion and Belief is a neat little study of the relationship between what we believe and what we need to believe for the satisfaction of our emotions. It is written by a professor of psychiatry from the public health viewpoint—and so it is frankly pragmatic in the effort to keep the balance between beliefs that are, so to speak, hygienic and those that are not. Professor Campbell's final counsel, however, seems to be based on his belief in the authority of the intellect and the validity of judgment arrived at by introspective processes:

A systematic review of one's personality with the aim of modifying an undue subjectivity is no mere intellectual diversion, it is a dynamic process involving a new orientation toward experience, which makes the resources of the individual more fully available for the tasks of life. . . .

But can we, by the use of the intellect alone, contrive to make an honest-to-goodness "review of one's personality"? The illusion that all this bothersome subjectivity inside ourselves, which confuses our thinking about things outside ourselves, can somehow be whipped into submission when the intellect sternly turns its eye inward seems to be the last stronghold—and an almost unconquerable one—of wishful thinking.

Dr. Carncross, in his loquacious volume on The Escape from the Primitive, is not so sure about the supremacy of the thinking part of us. This is a book that makes the reader sigh for a better one on the same subject. The author, who is described as a "well-known practicing psychoanalyst," had the admirable purpose of gathering up enough of the underlying ideas of psychoanalysis to make a volume intelligible and useful to the general reader. And in the course of this effort he does achieve some admirable statements of all-too-familiar personal attitudes. For example:

The ego is bent upon and interested in its own existence and . . . possessed of an enormous inertia . . . it wishes to remain the center of a universe which shall revolve around it. It therefore wishes to repeat former experiences biologically, to repeat the lessons well learned, rather than undergo the transformations that are necessary to the learning of new lessons.

That is, we love to remain children. Who of us does not recognize himself in that? And his definition of what we can do for ourselves by conscious effort, in spite of the determining factors in our inheritance and our situation, is a very interesting one:

We are obliged to accept the theory of determination, that mind is not free to act spontaneously except to a very limited extent, but that, on the other hand, in its perceptions, when it has reached the grade of intelligence, it is capable of valuations and, within prescribed limits, of increasing or decreasing those valuations. In other words, it is able to direct, a very little at a time, the amount of energy that shall be lent to one idea or another.

But the book as a whole is clumsy, repetitious, and overloaded with analogies that are hardly relevant to the main purpose. It is amusing to have the psychological wish to return to the state of dependence upon the mother compared to the pull of forces that control the electrons, but that doesn't help us much in understanding ourselves. It would have been better if Dr. Carncross had split his attempt to make a metaphysical explanation of the universe and his attempt to set down some of the concepts of psychoanalysis into two books.

It is a question at best how far reading about psychoanalytic ideas—without the irrational experience of psychoanalysis itself—has any value for one who wishes to "escape from the primitive." But if we all knew more about the primitive attitudes which we all display we might do better when we attempt what is called social thinking. Whatever helps us to see more clearly ourselves, on the one hand, and the broad processes of social action, on the other, helps us to come to that interior adjustment of "me" and "us" which means social and individual health.

GEDDES SMITH

THE FACTORS OF SOCIAL EVOLUTION, *by Theodore de Laguna. F. S. Crofts & Co. 357 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, *by Charles Hubbard Judd. Macmillan. 346 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
DELUSION AND BELIEF, *by C. Macfie Campbell. Harvard Univ. Press. 79 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE ESCAPE FROM THE PRIMITIVE, *by Horace Carncross, M.D. Scribners 348 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

Why American History?

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE TEACHING OF HISTORY, *by Bessie L. Pierce. Knopf. 380 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

BEFORE a child can graduate from an American public school he must have had comprehensive instruction in American history. To its few centuries with their long stretches of politically uneventful progress as much time and attention is given as an European school system gives to thousands of years crowded with dramatic incidents and colorful personalities. Yet, before he can qualify for college, the American pupil has for another year at high school to give an hour a day, with proportional allotment of home work, to classroom instruction in American history.

Why is this? What are the specific educational values of this branch of history when compared with those of other subjects? The answer lies in the fact that history teaching —not in our country alone but in every country—is preeminently the method by which state and social order condition the child for a lifetime of obedience to the prevailing political and social arrangements and attitudes. While some branches of science that would have immediate practical value in every walk of life—psychology for example, or economics—are not taught at all, the emphasis given to American history stands out, educationally, as an extravagance. But looked upon as propaganda, it amply justifies itself.

If proof is needed for this statement, the volume before

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us amply provides it. There have been other studies of the subject, but none quite so inclusive. It shows not only the *what* of propaganda through the teaching of history at different times and in different parts of the country but also the *why*, and permits the reader to understand the motives of the critics as well as those of the authors and proponents of certain textbooks.

Before 1917, the control of history teaching was largely through statutory regulations. From that time on the fight is more and more for direct dictatorship over the content of textbooks—in certain cases on a scale and with a force previously unknown.

However, it would be a mistake to regard as "conspiracies" the efforts to put the history textbooks at the service of some political idea. More often we deal with tastes and desires that spring quite naturally and spontaneously from the separate group interests in society. The prejudices that influence both the defense and the criticism of any given point of view usually spring from a vague feeling of unease and not from a definite policy. For example, we do not share the present author's tendency to interpret by political motivations the pro-British attitude displayed in the making of some textbooks and attacks upon others since the war. The seemingly pro-British attitudes are really racial attitudes; and what looks like a desire to attach the United States more firmly to the British Empire is no more than a heightened pride—paralleled by a similar pride in every one of the countries that took part in the war—in the racial origins of the dominant group. It is the same enlarged patriotic sense that manifests itself in the wholesale demand for American antiques and the substitution of British portraits in the highest-priced realm of the picture market for the religious art of the Italian Renaissance.

The book is carefully compiled from firsthand sources and, while not exhaustive, sufficiently comprehensive to give a clear picture of the situation. (One factual error, however, must be nailed because it is held so widely: Nietzsche never "pictured the glories of an imperialist régime in Germany.") It remains to be seen whether surveys like this book will make a difference in the tug-of-war for control of what our children shall be taught about their country.

BRUNO LASKER

Books on Rural America

AMERICAN VILLAGERS, *by C. Luther Fry. George H. Doran Company. 201 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
A HANDBOOK OF RURAL SOCIAL RESOURCES, *edited by Henry Israel and Benson Y. Landis. University of Chicago Press. 204 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
NEEDED READJUSTMENTS IN RURAL LIFE (*Proceedings of the Eighth National Country Life Conference, 1925*). *University of Chicago Press. 158 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE EXPANSION OF RURAL LIFE, *by James Mickel Williams. Alfred A. Knopf. 346 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THANKSGIVING DAY in the Colonies expressed gratitude for a harvest that would supply the family table until the next harvest. Even in the South, any exportable surplus was more or less incidental and was not a source of wealth; George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, like others, failed in business farming. For the most part, the men who won the Revolutionary War were rural but not farmers in the modern sense. The man who grew food for his table also tanned leather or made shoes or nails or something else for barter with his neighbors. Recent experiments in business farming have little historic precedent, and no precedent of more than ephemeral success.

In American Villagers, C. Luther Fry now demonstrates that American villages even in "the farming country" are growing steadily and rapidly and that gainful employment in those villages is largely in manufacturing. The farm exodus that began before the World War and is on throughout the industrialized part of the world is an exodus from segregated or business farming to any accessible sanctuary; the city is not preferred to the village. The facts that Mr. Fry has made available will tend to relieve anxieties about the abandoned farm and the unstable metropolis. Garden cities, more acceptable and rewarding than either, may be on the way—unplanned, but growing like other healthy organisms.

Mr. Fry's most recent statistics were not available when the Handbook of Rural Social Resources was prepared. It is a useful book and as reliable as experts could make it. They are working on a frontier, and mathematical precision is not to be expected of them. The editors hope that the reception of the Handbook will encourage a revision in from three to five years. The book deserves such a reception, and the progress of knowledge should enable the editors to make later editions much better. In particular, the next census should illuminate a good many spots where nobody has thought of looking hitherto. For rural matters, the census in the past has been meager, vague and misleading.

The Handbook is made up of fifteen authoritative summaries of what seemed the most important topics, such as The Cooperative Marketing Movement, Farm Credit and Farm Taxation, and Agricultural Production, Prices and Income, 1919-25. One of the fifteen papers differs from the rest fundamentally—the paper on The Rural Work of the Catholic Church. The rural program of the Catholic Church in America is said to include

> the promotion of a Christian view of land tenure, of wide diffusion of land ownership and of easy access to the land by bona fide operators and assistance to the cooperative movement, with safeguards against its becoming merely capitalistic, which is the case when cooperation leads farmers to produce only for the market and not primarily for the family. The program has in view the development of the self-sufficient community eliminating the economic waste of unnecessary transportation.

Catholics and Protestants differ about the divine guidance of the Catholic Church, but even Protestants must recognize its good memory and understanding of the experience of the race. That experience certainly supports this program and not the business farming that now as in the past leads to swift demoralization and disaster. Farming has not proved itself a good business; it has proved itself an element in a good way of life.

Needed Readjustments in Rural Life is the title of the Proceedings of the eighth national Country Life Conference, 1925. Likke the Handbook, this book is made up of papers by recognized authorities. In about the same measure as in the Handbook, these authorities see rural life as the life of the business farmer. The village, with its gardens or little farms and its industries, growing unguided toward the highest social unit that has yet proved stable, is in general overlooked by these authorities. For example, Dean Carl C. Taylor, of the Graduate School, North Carolina College of Agriculture, tells us again that "The modern farmer must be both a scientist and a business man if he is going to be a successful *entrepreneur*." The Rev. E. V. O'Hara, who writes in the Handbook of the program of the Catholic Church, again comes in with what

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is in effect a minority report, though he means merely "to recall the two fundamental things which it seems to him can unite all workers in the rural field. These two important things are, first, a recognition of the primacy of the family among social institutions, and, second, the recognition of the fundamental importance of the wide diffusion of the private ownership of productive property." Seeking unity, Father O'Hara nevertheless suggests a possible choice between the *entrepreneur* and the garden city if independent but neighborly homes, in each of which "the family is held together by the economic forces through which it operates." Dean Taylor, with the majority of rural leaders, sees the agricultural *entrepreneur* struggling in "a world of prices and markets, an economic régime in which dividends on all divisions of society's labor are declared. It is modern civilization. The adjustments he must make to it are those which have to do with costs of production, bargaining power in the markets of the world and dividends to be awarded for economic accomplishment." It is admitted that the farmer has not yet made these adjustments or received the customary dividends. In the past he has regularly failed in adjusting himself to civilizations that were modern in their days, with the outcome that adjustments were made to him and his momentarily obsolete home and neighborhood or garden city. Contemporary adjustments of the kind are seen in Russia and in the German garden cities described by Bruno Lasker in The Survey of September 15.

Such zeal, patience and integrity as Charles Darwin devoted to the study of earthworms, James Mickel Williams devotes to studying the rural community. A comparison of abilities would be out of order; but better equipment for his task than Dr. Williams brings is not to be expected. Many have come to see that earthworms are worth study, and time may make interest in the rural community less erratic. Meanwhile the new book of Dr. Williams—The Expansion of Rural Life—will be accepted with gratitude by some who would find less meaning in studies of politics and wars. The book is an endeavor to explain what happened in a typical community from 1874 to the present, as an earlier book by Dr. Williams—Our Rural Heritage—considered the same community from its beginning to 1874. The community studied is in New York; other rural communities are different, but the studies of Dr. Williams help to understand them. There are no better books with which to begin or to continue an attempt to understand rural America than these two by Dr. Williams.

C. F. ANSLEY

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

Community Affair

COMMUNITY DRAMA, *prepared by the Playground and Recreation Association. Century Co. 240 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid by The Survey.*

A USEFUL handbook setting forth in practical detail the organization and paraphernalia of such dramatic events as the average "community group" is likely to undertake. There are, of course, stirring potentialities in community drama which such a book wholly ignores: after a glance at the pretty program entitled A Tribute to Labor, for instance, one recalls vividly and wistfully the stark passion of the Paterson strike pageant in Madison Square Garden a dozen years ago.

THE BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION, *by Darrell Hevenor Smith. Service Monographs of the United States Government, No. 43. Johns Hopkins Press, for the Institute for Government Research. 103 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A REFERENCE book which should be on the shelves of social agencies concerned with naturalization, although as a purely descriptive statement of legally established administrative procedure it leaves out of account most of the questions of policy which arise continually and, often, poignantly in naturalization practice.

THE MERIT SYSTEM IN GOVERNMENT, *Report of the Conference Committee on the Merit System. National Municipal League. 170 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THREE MILLION public "servants" in the United States not only hold in their hands to a great extent the success or failure of the democratic experiment: they constitute in themselves one of the biggest personnel problems in the history of society. The little manual is concerned chiefly with the technique of organizing apparatus to deal with that problem.

Health

OPIUM: THE DEMON FLOWER, *by Sara Graham-Mulhall. Harold Vinal. 310 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

OPIUM: The Demon Flower is a biography, a personality sketch, of a demon that destroys men's souls, ruins homes, debauches governments, enslaves India and China for revenue, assiduously recruits in America and fears nothing but light and law enforcement." This sentence from the author's Foreword is an accurate description of the latest volume on the opium problem. As the title indicates it is not a scientific or wholly objective study. The author has adopted a sensational style doubtless intended to arouse the conscience of a supposedly apathetic and unbelieving public. Whether or not this is effective educational propaganda is open to serious question. The emotional appeal has its obvious limitations; much has already been written about opium in this vein, but the constructive results have been pathetically meagre. What is perhaps more needed to solve the opium problem — and kindred social problems—is a more vigorous and enlightened application of scientific methods backed by an accurately informed, rather than an emotionally aroused, public opinion. Nevertheless, despite its sensational style, the facts presented by the author are sound and the conclusions in the main well-founded. Mrs. Graham-Mulhall has been intimately associated with narcotic enforcement in the United States for many years and writes with a detailed knowledge of her subject.

W. T. S.

International Affairs

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC PLIGHT, *by Frank Plachy, Jr. Little, Brown & Co. 233 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

BRITAIN'S economic plight is not so bad as it has been pictured, according to this journalistic account of the situation. Great Britain has the resources and raw materials, plant, reputation, credit and the other material equipment for economic recovery, and Mr. Plachy tritely informs us that "it is the human element that is at fault." It is precisely upon this subject of the human element that the author so conspicuously fails to enlighten his readers. Most of the blame he puts upon organized labor, and the remainder on to the bad thinking habits into which the Britishers have fallen. Mr. Plachy indulges himself in the customary moralisms, but does not come to grips with his problem.

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Is Faithful Service Enough?

By ROBERT W. KELSO

This is the third and concluding article of Mr. Kelso's series on Social Work Inefficiencies. The first, Can Social Work Afford Cheap Offices? appeared in the September 15 issue; the second, The New Art of Buying in Social Work, on October 15.

IN a small village in Maine is a general store, with a depot heater in the center. On the walls, from floor to ceiling, and on shelves set up like library stacks are dusty rows of canned goods, cartons of provender, sacks of salt and salt fish, hoes, rakes, oil cans, fishing gear, oars, bottles of disinfectant, extracts and drinkables. Along one side is a well beaten aisle, beset by displaced packages and protruding bundles, to the back of the store where in a vast litter of everything is a half buried desk and an old arm chair. This is the proprietor's office, the heart and nerve centre of his industry. There he sits and in this aisle he moves when customers call for the customary things; but seldom does he make a side excursion. The rakes and scythes that depend from the ceiling have been fly-roosts for years.

This man thinks and acts in a narrow groove. His mind seems not to compass his whole stock. His values are never turned over. He gets in certain supplies every so often and sells them at once. Those other thousands of articles which were his assets have become his liabilities, yet they do not enter his selling consciousness.

The difficulty with this tradesman is not unwillingness, nor yet his ability to do what he undertakes. It is lack of horizon. He sees life through a knothole and recognizes only those objects which fall within that limited field of vision.

There are social workers aplenty who sit like our storekeeper at a half buried desk in a welter of stock, doing the turn of the moment. His problem is cans; theirs is cases. He never thinks of the shelves unless urged by a customer, who must even help him nose about for the right article. The social worker, too, often follows the same course. A wealth of value in his work goes neglected for lack of vision. He lives in Myopia and does not see the woods for the trees.

SOCIAL work is a professional service to the whole community. Its aim is the public welfare. No piece of work in this field is truly competent unless its effect upon the public welfare is understood. It must be viewed in its proper niche in the whole program. The social worker is a trustee who in his every act moves in a fiduciary capacity. Technique in his task is desirable; horizon is indispensable. The new profession is filled with case workers who see only the case on which they are engaged. The public welfare, difficult to perceive at best, is to their minds a riddle—a mystery. Knowing little about it, they are apt to take up with pill remedies and panaceas; for mysteries are ever the stock in trade of the quack and the Chronic Believer.

Examples of this lack of horizon are not far to seek. Here is a home for unfortunate females. In the days of its youth it dealt largely with the moral aspect of the pregnant girl's predicament. The disgrace stood out like a black shadow upon the future. The child was a by-product. To alleviate the social pain the little villain was taken from his mother's breast and sent to the orphanage or given away. Meantime his mother was filled up with admonition upon her evil ways and reminders of how much the Society was doing for her.

Time brought to workers in the illegitimacy field a clearer conception of the public well-being. Well appointed maternity hospitals sprang up in place of the old "refuges." Medicine and hygiene pointed out successfully that the breast-fed baby had many times more chance of survival to competent citzenship than the bottle-fed—infinitely more than the castaway. Psychology made clear the futility of moralizing in the hope of establishing reform on a basis of shame and gratitude. It even discovered that gratitude is beyond the mental equipment of many if not most unmarried women who need the help of the lying-in-hospital. Yet the old society went ahead on the old concealment basis.

SO in modern times the protection and rearing of the illegitimate child looks first to the welfare of society. It is more interested in his potentialities than in his bastardy; in his I.Q. than in the shame of which it is the innocent central figure. Murder is a crime not because Scripture declares it a sin, but because the state has thereby lost a citizen. The neglect of a child in order to cover a social disgrace should be a crime of kindred import because thereby the state's chance to secure a well-nurtured, well-schooled citizen has been lessened. And if so be the child is lost—as hordes of illegitimate waifs are lost for lack of care and protection—the damage is akin to murder.

But this is the reasoning of the public welfare. Numerous charitable agencies can be found in America today where concealment is first and the helpless child last in the philosophy of service. There is no lack of sympathy. Cases are handled with all the tenderness of the Good Samaritan. The trouble is a lack of vision, a failure to realize the true aim of all social work, with a consequent neglect of the real values.

A still simpler example is that of the agency that never looks about to see where it is going. Many years ago a group of public-spirited ladies, after discussing the dangers which beset the working woman in the intervals when she is out of employment, organized a temporary home for working women. Here they might find lodgings for a few nights or even weeks in return for personal service, chiefly in a well-appointed laundry. The concern made money. It afforded a degree of protection to domestics temporarily out of work. It was a laudable civic operation.

Then came a time when the lure of the automatic machine, changes in immigration, and finally the World War with prohibition reduced unemployment among the few remaining domestic servants to a minimum, while at the same time the social hazards of mobilization and encampment increased the need of

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girl protection. The Temporary Home lost patronage. It fell behind in its budget. The laundry had to be closed. The great demand for temporary shelter for stray girls and persons paroled from correctional schools called for this unoccupied space. The Home grew into the habit of taking problem girls, which fact, as soon as it become known, eliminated the remainder of the unemployed domestics.

THE need for such care of problem girls remained constant, so that the Home found a real field for usefulness without so much as looking beyond its own portals. Then on a day some years later it was discovered that this line of work was beyond the authorization of the original charter. Immediately the officers required a change back to the original purpose. No study was made of the unemployed women. No inquiry was instituted into the extent of the need. The name of the establishment was changed and the original function again set up. But the respectable domestic, entitled by force of economic circumstances to a guest chamber and space in your garage, was not inclined to stop at the temporary home for runaway girls; so there was little business and no income. Consequently, following the line of least resistance, the management has directed its service back again to the problem girl.

In all this vaccillating course the management has made no analysis of its problem—no survey of its field. And no examination of the need for service to the problem girl was made until urging from the outside brought it about. Here was a faithful but unintelligent service unable to appreciate its values for lack of understanding of its facts and a failure of vision. To this board the public welfare was a mystery.

One hundred years ago a group of loyal and sympathetic citizens organized a society to relieve the sick and the destitute. That was before the day of the paid worker in charity. Their method was to find public-spirited residents of selected districts who would distribute coal and provisions, using their homes as headquarters. In this way it was possible to relieve much misery without undue notoriety. It was also a way to fall victim to a good deal of fraud and malingering.

TWELVE decades have rolled by. Wars have intervened. Financial panics in a procession have depressed business and pinched the people. The greatest population movement the world has ever seen has placed hordes of representatives of all the races of mankind on our shores. A homogeneous English-American community has grown into a heterogeneous mob of Negroids, Nordics, Alpines, Mediterraneans, citizens of over fifty nations speaking all the languages of man. The simple neighborhood life of earlier days has given way to the turmoil of a hard struggle for bread, in which lack of scruple in the taking of what can be had is increasingly evident. And in this lapse of a century has grown up social case work as a careful job, seeking to establish the public welfare as an aim and the readjustment of the client as an immediate purpose. The social service exchange as a check on mendicancy and a protection to the poor has sprung up.

Yet this relief society goes stolidly forward. Forced by its inability to secure distributing volunteers, it has had to secure a paid almoner as the older volunteers have died off. Once in a while it makes an inquiry of the Exchange, but it never sends in the names of its beneficiaries and is not disposed to discuss community welfare problems with its neighbors. It sometimes pays another society for relief given to a case, but seems never to be inspired by the other agency's methods. It continues to give alms after the manner of the old town almoner, perhaps with a little more kindliness. Its work is doles and its standards indifferent.

HERE is a faithful service, unintelligent in the light of new needs and new possibilities. It has sympathy and noteworthy kindness of heart. It has loyalty to a cause. It lacks a vision of the public well-being and is unable to see that much of its work, so unscientifically done, must harm rather than help society.

Only in this present decade are social agencies beginning seriously to inquire into their aims and methods. They are coming into this habit not only through the practice of conferences and conventions, but more largely through the intimate contacts of chests and federations. Functional interplay is now seen to be vital. Joint financing has absorbed most of the interest thus far, but the need for functional standards and consistency in the broad program is now fully apparent. An immediate result of such intimate and continuous comparing of notes will be the establishment of bureaus of research, through which job analysis and serious stock-taking will be actively carried on. Once fully launched upon this course, the horizon will lift and this particular inefficiency will decrease.

You'll Be Interested In—

Recent articles, pamphlets and books bearing on administration.

THE FINANCING OF SOCIAL WORK, *by Procter and Schuck. 260 pp. Price* $4. *A. W. Shaw Co., Chicago, or postpaid of The Survey.* Two realists present a keen analysis of social work financing in its many phases and tell when, where, and how money should be raised. To be reviewed in a later issue.

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL STATISTICS, *by C. G. Dittmer. 167 pp. Price* $2.50. *A. W. Shaw Co., Chicago, or postpaid of The Survey. Review later.*

METHODS AND MANAGEMENT. A classified index of the most important technical articles on administration and publicity published in Better Times, 1921-1926. Copies of all these articles are available at twenty-five cents apiece. A valuable bibliography for executives and for teachers and students of social welfare administration. *Section No. 2 of "Better Times" for October 4,* 1926.

THE CITY CHILD CARE DIVISION. *Boston Council of Social Agencies Bulletin, October,* 1926. Recommended standards for the Boston City Division on Children.

RELATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL WORK, *by Rowland C. Haynes. The Family, October,* 1926.

In American Stationer and Office Manager for September.

THE DAY'S WORK IN THE OFFICE. VI. HANDLING PEOPLE, *by J. H. MacDonald.*

TAKING THE ROUGH SPOTS OUT OF OFFICE MANAGEMENT, *by B. C. Reber.* How one firm plans for illness, vacations and assimilation of new employees.

CAN WOMEN BOSS WOMEN? Types of difficult girls.

WHO SHOULD DO THE WORK—HOME OR BRANCH OFFICE? *By Eleanor Gilbert.* A discussion of branch office administration.

In System, the Magazine of Business, for October.

WE SET EACH OF OUR EXECUTIVES UP IN BUSINESS, *by John McE. Bowman.* A plan which relieves the executives of much detail, yet enables him to keep in close touch with every department.

THE POLICY WHICH MAKES EVERY YEAR OUR BEST YEAR, *by George S. Parker.* A word about traditions, complementing Robert W. Kelso's remarks in this issue of The Survey.

CHECK YOUR BUSINESS AT THESE 101 POINTS, *by M. L. Wilson.* Look up point 78 especially.

WHEN SHALL WE SCRAP OUR CARS? There is a definite time for trading in each car.

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Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By ELWOOD STREET
Director, Community Council of St. Louis

Who Should Pay for Memberships?

GREAT divergence exists in the policies of social agencies regarding paying for memberships of their executives and staff members in civic and business organizations. One agency writes that individual memberships are provided by the agency in civic clubs and national associations in the specialized field of work of the staff member.

A rule which seems fair to some executives is that the worker shall pay for membership in his own professional organizations or in social or civic groups which he would join as an ordinary citizen, such, for example, as a City Club or a Rotary Club; that, on the other hand, where the social worker joins the organization purely for purposes of advancing the work of his organization, as, for example, a chamber of commerce or an advertising club, the initiation fee and dues should be paid by his organization.

Generally speaking, it would seem better policy for the individual to pay all dues in social work organizations, either local or national, if the membership is in his own name. The organization would pay for membership taken in the organization's name, as, for example, in the National Conference of Social Work where the organization is a member in addition to its workers being individual members.

Budgeting the Case Load

A budget system, which is made up by each field visitor on the twentieth day of every month estimating the amount required on each case for the coming month and a reasonable allowance for emergency work, enables the Pasadena Welfare Bureau to keep a better check on individual cases, according to report of Mrs. Emily M. Street, general secretary of the Bureau (but no known relation of the conductor of this column).

Ideas Are Assets!

W. H. Leffingwell, who has been mentioned before in this column as knowing a great deal about office efficiency, came into our office the other day and described a planning book which might be helpful to social executives. Whenever he gets an idea he burns for expression and feels unhappy, as many ideaful people do, until he gets it out of his system. At the first possible moment he dictates this idea and all of the details which occur to him at that time, with instructions that the material be written as nearly as possible at the top of a page which is put in a loose-leaf book, 8½ x 11 inches in size. The rest of the page is left blank. In his spare time Mr. Leffingwell goes through this book and writes out underneath the original ideas additional details which occur to him. An index to such a book, or tabs gummed onto the edge of the pages, giving the names of ideas contained therein, might be helpful for easy reference, says Mr. Leffingwell.

Taking Care of the Pennies

An innovation in solicitation of funds is being made by the Milwaukee County Community Fund, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, according to Chalmer B. Traver, executive secretary.

Through the help of the Boy Scouts the Milwaukee County Community Fund has placed 100,000 "home contribution" boxes throughout Milwaukee and Milwaukee County, covering approximately every home in the area.

Mr. Traver reports his hope that the boxes will be the means of securing many small contributions throughout the residential section of the community from which the Community Fund has never had any great results, and which has always been very discouraging to the house-to-house solicitors in the annual campaign.

These boxes were sent out three months in advance, carrying the entire story of the campaign on the face and the sides, in the hope that Comunity Fund solicitors would be saved lengthy explanations at the time they called and with the belief that the new contributions thus picked up would be well worth the experiment.

An accurate record will be kept of what the boxes bring in. Mr. Traver's report of results will be published in this column as soon as it is available.

A sample of this box may be secured by inquiring persons from the Milwaukee Paper Box Company who advertise that they make Brain Built Boxes at the corner of South Pierce and 11th Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (please mention The Survey.)

Less Noise in the Office

One social agency, at least, has found that the purchase of Noiseless typewriters instead of the usual "noisy" kind is a good investment where the typist has to work in the same office with a person who has conferences with individuals or where people in the same office are engaged in work requiring close mental application. The Noiseless typewriter reduces to a minimum the disturbance of others in the same room. Operators of the Noiseless typewriters themselves declare that at the end of the day they are less fatigued and nervous and often turn out more work because of this reduced fatigue.

Do You Need Help?

Are any of these questions puzzling you?

Should staff members of a social agency be appointed by the board or by the executive? Should they be dismissed by vote of the board, the executive, or the executive with the approval of the board?

What is the proper basis for determining increases in social work salaries? Length of service? Efficiency? If efficiency or value to the organization, how can this be determined?

What financial records should the ordinary agency keep?

These questions present typical problems on which The Survey's Committee on Administration is prepared to give advice. (See The Survey for October 15, page 103, for a detailed outline of the committee's activities.) The members of the committee do not claim to be able to present complete solutions; but out of their experience and training they are glad to offer advice and suggestions. If they are unable to answer your question fully, they will refer you to someone who can.

There is no charge for this service.

Address your questions to the Secretary, Survey's Committee on Administration, 112 East 19 Street, New York. State whether you are willing to have question and answer published in The Survey. Normally, the reply will be made by letter only, through the secretary.

The Survey's Committee on Administration

ELWOOD STREET, St. Louis, *Chairman.*
ROBERT W. KELSO, Boston.
FRANCIS H. McLEAN, New York.
LEROY A. RAMSDELL, New York.
ARTHUR DUNHAM, Philadelphia.
JOHN D. KENDERDINE, New York, *Secretary.*

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

In Pennsylvania They Are Called Institutes

THE Pennsylvania State Conference of Social Work, to be combined this year with the All-Philadelphia Conference and meeting in February, will hold six institutes in connection with the conference. This is a development of the two successful institutes of last year's conference and follows the plan initiated by the Ohio Welfare Conference four years ago (see The Survey, September 15, 1926, p. 649). Ohio social workers insist that their project be called "study courses"; Pennsylvania has not yet reached that exalted frame of mind. Each of the Pennsylvania institutes, which start two days prior to the opening of the conference, consists of five sessions of two and a half hours and is limited to twenty-five members.

The topics and leaders are: *Family Case Work*—Margaret E. Rich, American Association for Organizing Family Social Work; *Juvenile Delinquency*—Margaret Steel Moss, Bureau of Children, Pennsylvania State Department of Welfare; *Child Placing*—Edith M. H. Baylor, Judge Baker Foundation, Boston; *Traveler's Aid*—Harriet E. Anderson, National Association Traveler's Aid Societies; *Interpretation of Personality as a Case Work Process*—Betsey Libbey, Family Society, Philadelphia; *Administration of Social Agencies*—Mary Clarke Burnett, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.

Round Tables at Buffalo Meeting

REALIZING that the most interesting discussions of convention topics usually take place in the lobby while the set speeches are being made inside, the New York Conference of Charities and Correction will feature round tables on training for social service and on mental hygiene in its relation to social work. Other special groups are planning to make up their own round tables. The dates are November 16-19 at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo. The program will be mailed upon request to Richard W. Wallace, secretary, Drawer 17, The Capital, Albany.

Red Cross in Florida

WHEN a disaster strikes, the American Red Cross lifts immediately from their regular duties all its available personnel who have disaster training and experience. But for the rehabilitation program, when a large area is affected, it is necessary to augment this staff by additional trained case workers from outside the organization.

In a period of slightly over one month, three hundred social workers carefully selected on the basis of family case work training and experience have been sent by the American Red Cross to Miami and other parts of Florida affected by the recent disaster. The majority of these workers were released temporarily from regular employment by other social agencies whose response in this connection has been very generous. While naturally the southern states responded first, with approximately forty workers, practically every state east of the Rockies is represented. (No persons were sought from the west coast because of the time and expense elements involved.) A hasty tabulation indicates that approximately fifty-eight workers came from New York city or state, forty-two from Pennsylvania, and an equal number from Illinois, and from Ohio. Eighteen or more are from Massachusetts and sixteen from other eastern states. Thirteen were secured from Mississippi and eleven from Michigan. Western and midwestern states, including Indiana, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Colorado, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas sent approximately thirty-five.

The promise of a minimum of ninety days service was pledged by each person accepted. The Red Cross hopes to put through the rehabilitation work in record time.

Probation Work Expands

THE National Probation Association has enlarged its staff and is planning an extension of its work throughout the country. It is now conducting state and local surveys and intensive studies of juvenile courts and probation work so as to improve standards in this field and extend these agencies for the scientific handling of delinquents before the courts.

Through a grant received this year from the Commonwealth Fund, two additional field secretaries have been appointed—Ralph E. Browne, for two and one-half years deputy commissioner of public welfare of Vermont, and Caroline E. Boone, who has had extensive experience as a probation officer in New York and has recently been representative of the American Red Cross on the Mexican border.

The Association has also employed as publicity and extension secretary, Ernest H. Cole, who has been field secretary of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania and secretary of the Pennsylvania Conference of Social Work.

Yale Clinic Grows

BECAUSE of a gift from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial, the Yale Psycho-Clinic for Infancy Research has been able to enlarge its staff and plan an extension of its program. This includes a consecutive study over a period of years of the mental development in normal infants. New research appointees to the staff, under the direction of Arnold Gesell, are Henry Marc Halverson, Marian Cabot Putnam, M.D., and Helen Thompson.

Peace in Kansas

A DIVISION of effort in child-placing in Kansas, which had lasted over fifteen years, is brought to an end by the consolidation, on the unanimous vote of their respective boards, of the Kansas Children's Home Society and the Christian Service League of Wichita. The two organizations have pooled their resources and retained their respective superintendents, D. F. Shirk and E. C. Marshall, in executive capacities, and will be known henceforth as the Kansas Children's Home and Service League. Herman Newman, formerly on the staff of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, is the new superintendent.

Macy and Moesel in New York

EDWARD W. MACY, for over two years executive assistant and director of the Department of Public Information of the National Child Labor Committee, has become associated with the firm of Hedrick, Marts and Lundy, Inc., New York City. This firm organizes and directs publicity and financial campaigns, both by direct mail and solicitation, for social welfare, education, religious and commercial organizations. Mr. Macy, together with W. Frederic Moesel, who was for five years director of publicity of the Boys' Club, New York City, and later publicity director for the National Probation Association, will direct the Publicity Department of this company.

A.P.H.A. Elects

AT the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Buffalo, in October, the following officers were elected: *President*—Charles W. Chapin, M.D., Superintendent of Health, Providence, R. I.; *Vice presidents*—Herman N. Bundesen, M.D., commissioner of health, Chicago, A. J. Douglas, M.D., health officer of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Frances E. Fronczak, M.D., health commissioner of Buffalo; *Treasurer*—Louis I. Dublin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (re-elected); *Executive Secretary*—Homer N. Calver (re-elected).

Miscellaneous Notes

CLARE M. TOUSLEY and Anna Kempshall have been elected assistant directors of the New York Charity Organization Society.

DAVID C. ADIE, director of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo and executive secretary of the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies, has been enlisted by the Wichita (Kans.) Community Chest as the principal speaker in an intensive two-weeks educational campaign in connection with the annual financial campaign.

DOROTHEA DE SCHWEINITZ, of Philadelphia, will continue as assistant executive secretary, succeeding Mildred Graham of the American Association of Social Workers until January 1, 1927, or later. Philip Klein, executive secretary, whose illness was announced in The Survey of September 15, is convalescing in the Adirondacks and expects to leave the Trudeau Sanitarium on February 1.

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HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, health commissioner of Chicago, has received the Chicago Daily News award of $1,000 given to the resident who has "performed the most beautiful action or done the most beneficial thing for humanity." Dr. Bundesen's work for the health of children, especially the pure milk campaign started this year, won him the award.

RAYMOND G. FULLER and MABEL A. STRONG are co-authors of a new book, Child Labor in Massachusetts, which is being published by the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee.

STATIA BRILL and GRACE SPEROW have been awarded scholarships in the Graduate School of Johns Hopkins University by the Family Welfare Association of Baltimore.

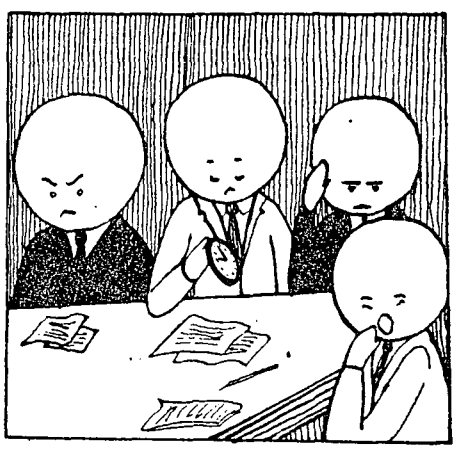
SIX social workers from Rochester (N. Y.) joined the Red Cross Disaster Relief in Florida.

THE Glen Mills Schools for Boys at Glen Mills, Pa., celebrated its one hundredth anniversary at a meeting in Philadelphia, October 22-23.

THIRTEEN graduate and senior nurses are enrolled in the twenty-ninth training class in public health nursing conducted by the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Edith Foster is director.

THE Research Department of the Los Angeles Community Welfare Federation is making a Negro industrial survey under the direction of Charles S. Johnson, director of resaerch and investigation of the National Urban League.

FREE classes in lip-reading for hard-of-hearing adults are being held at the New York League for the Hard of Hearing, 126 East 59 Street, as an annex to Public Evening School No. 27, Manhattan. Beginners meet Mondays and Wednesdays at 7:30 P.M.; advanced pupils on Tuesdays at 7:30 P.M.



These four Committee Members are
Most righteously irate;
Their time is very valuable—
They can't afford to wait!
But Messrs. X and Y are Goofs
And Goofs are always late.

Don't Be a Goof

Courtesy of Social Service, published by Chicago Council of Social Agencies.

Elections and Appointments

NANCY L. AUSTIN, formerly with the Social Welfare League Rochester, N. Y., to the staff of the Council of Social Agencies, Mobile, Ala.

RUTH BAKER, formerly district superintendent Pttsburgh (Pa.) Associated Charities, to the staff Milwaukee (Wis.) Family Society.

MARGUERITE BARROWS, formerly with the New York C. O. S., as general secretary, Family Welfare Association of Bristol, Conn.

MATTY L. BEATTIE, formerly assistant superintendent New England Home for Little Wanderers, as general secretary Providence (R. I.) Children's Friend Society.

ELMER BERRY, formerly of the Y.M.C.A. College, Springfield, Mass., to the staff of the Playground and Recreation Association of America as instructor in the National Recreation School.

CLYDE K. BOWMAN as sanitary inspector, Rutherford Co. (Tenn.) Health Unit.

ADELINE BUFFINGTON as director of the family division committee work, New York Welfare Council.

VIRGINIA CAMPBELL as general secretary, Bureau of Social Service, Decatur, Ill.

LORETTA COLLINS as oral hygienist in the Athens (Ga.) Child Health Demonstration.

MARY ALMA COTTER, for many years supervisor of the Immigrant Welfare Department, Catholic Charitable Bureau, Boston, as commissioner, Child Welfare Division, Boston Department of Public Welfare.

FRANCES A. FOSTER, as executive secretary, Berks County Mental Clinic, Reading, Pa.

MRS. A. F. GARBER as superintendent, Cleveland Christian Home.

MARY GAUGH as Girl Reserve secretary, Cleveland West Side Y.W.C.A.

ELSA GIDLOW as editor Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing, San Francisco, succeeding Margaret Rice, resigned.

ETHEL GRIFFIN, formerly district supervisor, Seattle Family Welfare League, as one of the group of three supervisors of the Placing Out Department, Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society.

FREDRICA HAYS, formerly district superintendent Pittsburgh (Pa.) Associated Charities, as executive director, Travelers' Aid Society, Pittsburgh.

R. HEBER HIXON as president Southern Tuberculosis Conference, the next meeting of which will be held in Oklahoma City.

JANE I. HOUSER as executive secretary and Florence L. Delin as assistant executive secretary, Columbia (S. C.) Associated Charities.

IDA HULL, formerly case supervisor, Family Welfare Society, Bridgeport, as district secretary, Social Welfare Bureau, Seattle.

HELEN K. KATEN, formerly executive secretary North Dakota Tuberculosis Association, as executive secretary, Minnesota Crippled Children's Association.

WINIFRED A. KENERAN as director of Division of Child Guardianship, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, filling a vacancy caused by the death of James E. Fee.

HELEN KINQUIST as secretary, Social Service Exchange, Sioux City, Ia.

GIZELLA KLEIN to the staff Jewish Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif.

IOLA KNABLE as executive secretary, Muskogee County (Okla.) Public Health Association.

C. E. LEAVERS of Dayton, O., Y.M.C.A., as Educational Director, 23d St. Y.M.C.A., New York City, succeeding Francis P. Lamphear, who becomes general director Y.M.C.A., Malden, Mass.

FRANK LeCLERE as executive secretary, Allegany Co. (N. Y.) Public Health and Welfare Association, recently organized out of two existing organizations.

CARA B. LEHMANN as director, Cleveland Girl Scouts.

MARY C. McLEOD, for many years director of the Children's Division, Georgia State Department of Public Welfare, as director of field work of the varoius American Legion state and local committees in the Southwest.

MAY CASE MARSH as executive, International Institute, Lowell, Mass.

JOSEPHINE MATHEWS as director, Springfield (Mass.) Y.W.C.A. Halo Chadwick as industrial secretary, Elva M. Schell as Girl Reserve secretary, Maude A. Whittier as membership secretary and Julia Tooter as cafeteria secretary.

OLIVE E. MEYER, formerly nursing field representative for New Jersey for the A. R. C., as director of nursing for the Rutherford Co. (Tenn.) Child Health Demonstration.

CARRIE A. MILLER as psychiatric worker, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Cleveland.

GEORGE MURNANE, vice president, New York Trust Company, as president American Association for Medical Progress.

MARGUERITE NEWMEYER, formerly with the Associated Charities, Memphis, as district secretary, Hebrew Benevolent Society, Baltimore.

MRS. EMILY H. NOBLE as president Alameda County (Cal.) Association of Social Workers. O. F. Snedegar as vice president, Katherine Treat as secretary and Lloyd Thomas as treasurer.

JOHNETTE PIERIK, formerly with the Columbia Welfare Association, Honolulu, as member of the staff of the Oakland (Cal.) Associated Charities.

FRANCES M. POTTER, formerly with the Milwaukee Family Society, as district secretary, Rochester (N. Y.) Social Welfare League.

DORETTA SHULER PRESTON as district superintendent, Pittsburgh (Pa.) Associated Charities and assistant in the training department.

MARJORIE A. PREVOST as executive secretary, New York Child Welfare Committee, American Legion.

LOUISE PYE, formerly with the St. Louis Children's Aid Society, as executive secretary, Sangamon County Children's Bureau, Springfield, Ill.

IRENE RILEY to National Board, Y.W.C.A.

JULIA RHODUS to staff Y.W.C.A., Miami.

OLIVE SALMON as director of Public Health Nursing, Oklahoma Public Health Assn.

DR. Z. T. SCOTT as executive secretary, Texas Public Health Association, succeeding Dwight Breed, deceased.

DR. E. J. SCHWARTZ, formerly Health Commissioner, Lake Co., Ohio, as assistant health commissioner, District of Columbia.

GWENDOLYN SHAND, formerly district superintendent Pittsburgh (Pa.) Associated Charities, as case supervisor, International Institute of Pittsburgh.

MRS. MORREY SHEINBURG as executive secretary, Jewish Welfare League, Reading, Pa.

FRANK H. SHUFFORD as Boys' Commissioner, High Point, N. Y.

MARK STEPHENSON as assistant managing director, Oklahoma Public Health Association.

EDITH STANFORTH as general secretary, Topeka (Kans.) Provident Association.

DR. EARL R. TEMPLETON as assistant medical field secretary, National Tuberculosis Association.

MILDRED TERRETT as director, Children's Bureau, Wilmington, Del.

MRS. JANET KENT THORSON as district superintendent, Pittsburgh (Pa.) Associated Charities.

CHARLOTTE TOWLE, formerly of the New York Bureau of Child Guidance, as director, Home Finding Department, Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society.

LORRAINE D. WALLING to staff of Social Welfare League of Reading, Pa.

DR. SHERMAN P. YOUNG as extension secretary, Pittsburgh (Pa.) Associated Charities.

WINONA YOUNG as executive secretary and THELMA EDMUNDS assistant, Rochester (N. Y.) Girls' Home.

Resignations

PEARL J. ANDERSON as director of Cleveland Girl Scouts, to enter business.

JESSIE M. BELL from the staff of the Bureau of Educational Nursing, A. I. C. P. of New York City, after eight and a half years of service.

CORA COOK, R. N., as field secretary, Essex Co. (Mass.) Health Association.

ELSIE H. LAWRENCE from Berks County Chapter, A. R. C., Reading, Pa.

MERLE E. McMAHON as executive secretary, Providence (R. I.) Children's Friend Society, because of illness.

MARGARET K. MEANS as secretary, Volunteer Service, Cleveland Associated Charities.

DR. H. A. PATTISON, for nine years supervisor of medical service, National Tuberculosis Association, to become medical director, Potts Memorial Hospital, Livingston, N. Y.

MARY E. WADLEY as director of the social service department, Bellevue Hospital, New York City, after twenty years service at the hospital.

Leave of Absence

GEORGIANA CARDEN, supervisor of school attendance, California State Board of Education, on leave for one year to travel and study special schools for problem children.

VELMA MAUK, ELFRIEDA MERZ and HAZEL WITT on leave from Cleveland Humane Society, Cleveland Chapter A. R. C. and Cleveland Women's Protective Association respectively, for Red Cross disaster relief in Florida.

IDA PRUIT, in charge of the Social Service Department, Union Medical College Hospital, Peking, China, on leave until the end of November, visiting hospital social service departments in St. Louis, Cleveland, Boston and New York.

Deaths

MARGARITA CUTTEN, head social worker, Child Guidance Clinic, St. Paul.

DR. HEMAN SPALDING, chief of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases of Chicago, on September 22.

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"Magnificent!"

exclaims George A. Dorsey, in commenting upon "The Story of Philosophy," by Will Durant. And so enthusiastically do we agree with him that by special arrangement with the publishers we now present—for the benefit of subscribers only—a New Republic Edition of the book at a startling bargain price in combination with the magazine for one year:

THE STORY OF PHILOSOPHY

sent postpaid, *and*

The New Republic

for 52 weeks

both for only

$7.50

Dr. Durant has triumphed in his attempt to bring the story and the concepts of philosophy to the layman. Heretofore the subject has been considered the inviolable property of a few old men, and of a small clique of young intellectuals who have defended their prior rights with scorn and invective against trespass by any mind not labelled with a Master's degree.

Now, thanks to Will Durant's brilliant work, these squatters must share custodianship of the gentle art of speculation with thousands who, in the past, have lacked opportunity or patience to burrow through the dusty mounds of recorded philosophic thought.

The New Republic Edition is in all respects the same as the original Simon and Schuster Edition, except that the NR ship is stamped in blank on the cover.

This coupon has a money-saving value of $2.50.

THE NEW REPUBLIC, 421 WEST 21ST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

For the enclosed $7.50 send me "The Story of Philosophy," by Will Durant, and enter my subscription to The New Republic for one year.

Name .....

Street .....

City and State.....

COMMUNICATIONS

Cotton Mills and Schools

TO THE EDITOR: I have just read with a great deal of interest the marked copy of your October 15 issue, containing an article by Rev. H. P. Marley on the Greensboro school situation [Schools in the Balance, page 77.]. Since this article was written, the North Carolina Supreme Court has handed down an opinion in this case, upholding the School District and the school bonds. For your information, I enclose copy of this opinion so you can see the attitude of our Supreme Court toward educational matters in this state.

This decision clears away the last vestige of doubt with regard to the 1923 North Carolina School Code, and means a great deal for future educational progress in North Carolina. It is the idea of the school authorities of this new district to so lay out the schools and so operate the schools of this greater district, that they will become an object lesson, not only to our industrial leaders, but to our educational leaders throughout the state. You may be interested in knowing that the schools of the old Greensboro District rated the highest of any schools in North Carolina and it is hoped that the same standards will prevail in the new district.

E. B. JEFFRESS

Mayor, Greensboro, N. C.

[The above communication from Mayor Jeffress indicates that, so far as the state is concerned, local communities may go ahead in school matters. However, it is true that even in Greensboro which is rated "the highest of any schools in North Carolina," there is yet an unwillingness to go the entire distance. Sooner or later another election must be called at which time it will be decided whether the large mill interests, lying wholly within the city and comprising one-third of the population, will be voted into the Greensboro city school system. There are still two standards within the city of Greensboro, one for cotton mills and one for the non-cotton mill section. Ed.]

Pesos and Dollars

TO THE EDITOR: In my article on Mexico published in your October Graphic Number, the figure for the annual income of the Church was estimated on the basis of about $1,000 per year for all the clergy at $15,000,000. This was a misprint of my own typewriter. The figure should have been $5,000,000. The estimate too was in Mexican pesos which means but fifty cents of our money; but the peso has the same sign as our dollar. May I ask you to correct the blunder from the guilt of which however you need no absolution since it was all mine?

FRANCIS C. KELLEY

Bishop of Oklahoma

The Buffalo Bugaboo

TO THE EDITOR: I am minded to comment briefly on the article, Buffalo vs. Buffalo, by Geddes Smith, which appeared in the October 15 issue of The Survey, and on the perhaps unwarranted conclusions drawn by that writer, as to what he implies as inconsistency in Buffalo's attitude on the subject of regional planning. Mr. Smith quotes George C. Diehl, county engineer for Erie County, as striking a discordant note in the regional harmony. He apparently overlooks the fact that Mr. Diehl is writing as a Buffalonian and speaking of "Greater Buffalo," when a citizen of Niagara Falls, the Tonawandas, or Lockport, if you please, might have written a similar aritcle speaking of a "Greater What You Like," be it "Greater Buffalo," "Greater Niagara," or "Greater Frontier."

It may be enlightening to state here that Mr. Diehl is the consulting engineer of the Niagara Frontier Planning Board

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for Erie County, as is Engineer Richard M. Rumsey for Niagara County, and that both of the other contributors to the Questionnaire on Buffalo, quoted by Mr. Smith, are directors of the Niagara Frontier Planning Association.

It appears incontrovertible that adjacent cities and their satellites in any region, tend to grow toward each other, (witness New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago); that when a citizen of Buffalo speaks of "Greater Buffalo," he may have no thought in mind of relocation of corporate boundaries, but rather of the normal growth in territory outside of, and adjacent to, the present urban center; and that the inevitable growth in population of the Niagara region, as pictured by Mr. Diehl, is bound to locate itself in large measure adjacent to present urban centers, because of the present future location there of industrial and business development and the consequent facilities.

As a matter of fact, that is exactly the present situation in the region. Any motorist, unfamiliar with the location of corporate boundaries, who drives from the center of Buffalo to the Tonawandas, passes through an almost continuous urban development, apparently under one corporate political control, when the truth is that he traverses the city of Buffalo, the village of Kenmore, the township of Tonawanda, and the cities of Tonawanda and North Tonawanda, each of which retains its political autonomy with local viewpoints and local interests, without interference from the others, but all of whom are actually cooperating in matters of mutual interest with commendable regional spirit.

The same conditions are true to a somewhat lesser degree in the territories to the south, east and north of the communities mentioned. The cities of Niagara Falls and Lockport, for example, have well developed residential and industrial areas adjacent to and beyond their corporate limits, absolutely indistinguishable from the "Corporation." The herding instinct may be followed without detriment to the resulting development, provided it is not done to extremes, and the latter condition seems impossible under the premises laid down in the same article by Mr. Diehl, in which he stresses the need of "adequate recreational facilities," by which he means reservation of parks, playground areas and open spaces, if his context is considered.

Furthermore, that objectionable congestion which Mr. Smith commiserates is bound to be impossible of development under adequate zoning, which is in active operation in Buffalo city (proper), and in process of development in other outlying townships, villages and cities.

Under the circumstances, the unprejudiced reader will realize that the bug-a-boo deplored by Mr. Smith is not more terrifying than that other seasonal scare, the Jack-O'Lantern of October Hallowe'en.

HOWARD E. LONG

Executive Secretary, Niagara Frontier Planning Board
Tonawanda, N. Y.

One Common Tongue

TO THE EDITOR: In The Survey of August 1 there appeared an interesting article by Colonel Breckinridge, advocating the use of an international language to be learned by everyone throughout the world, for intercourse with foreigners. The whole article seemed clearly to be leading up to a recommendation of Esperanto, *"la lingvo internacia"* (the international language), but it turns out in the end to be a suggestion that Spanish should be adopted as the auxiliary language of the world.

All that the Colonel says in support of Spanish as the simplest of national languages is true and correct.

Every Esperantist will agree that Spanish is, in comparison with national languages, the easiest and simplest; that it is flexible, expressive and musical, and is already in use in many parts of the world; but the Colonel does not know Esperanto!

Compared with Esperanto, Spanish, simple as it is in com-

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parison with national languages, is abstruse and complicated, full of idioms and exceptions.

Spanish has articles in three genders. In Esperanto the word "the" is translated by *la*; in Spanish it has to be translated by *le, la, lo, los,* or *las,* according to the gender and number of the noun.

The verbs show a still more painful contrast. There are in Spanish at least 150 irregular verbs; Esperanto has none. Esperanto has only one termination for the present tense—*as*; English has three and Spanish has six.

Spanish cannot claim more flexibility than other national languages, but Esperanto is more flexible than any.

Dr. Zamenhof, the creator of Esperanto, invented no new words; he selected suitable words from the languages around him (he lived in Warsaw) and standardized their endings and pronunciation. In short, he did not make an artificial language; he reorganized the chaos around him.

An interesting thing in Esperanto is the annual Directory, published from Geneva headquarters, giving the names of group secretaries in 10,600 towns of the world. There are between twenty and thirty periodicals and newspapers printed in Esperanto, two of them being reviews printed in Japan.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has issued a splendid Esperanto translation of the Bible. In the United States several big cities have prosperous Esperantist groups. The *Heraldo,* an Esperanto paper, is published in Cologne. International congresses take place every year in European cities. Needless to say, no speech but Esperanto is to be heard in the precints of the meeting halls. Therefore, no translations are required. Next year the annual Congress will be in Danzig.

As the Colonel has suggested Spanish as the most suitable international language, it may be useful to point out that from Barcelona comes a very strong advocacy of Esperanto, and in that town a splendid volume of selections from Spanish authors, translated into Esperanto and opening up to the rest of the world the beauties of Spanish literature, has just been issued.

The League of Nations some time ago appointed a strong committee to study the question of an international language. That Committee reported very favorably upon Esperanto and Esperantists are in daily expectation of a recommendation that all nations should make Esperanto obligatory in schools, not only for the facilitating of travel and the shortening of debates, but also to enable labor to have at its disposal a greater choice of delegates than it now has for missions and conferences abroad—a choice now limited to linguists who may not always be fair representatives of the opinions of the body at home. Among the advocates of Esperanto in the League of Nations, one can name Lord Cecil of Chelwood, Prof. Gilbert Murray, and Senator Fontaine.

If a national language could have been selected, the League of Nations Committee would certainly have done so; but it was recognized from the beginning that two conditions were indispensable—the avoidance of national jealousy and the finding of a language free from grammatical complications and idioms. Esperanto alone offers these advantages, taking as it does words from most of the principal languages, while its simplicity allows of its acquirement in about one sixth of the time required for any other. JAMES LEAKEY

Welwyn Garden City, Herts., England.

Free Loans

DEAR EDITOR: It is to be regretted that your news article on Free Loans [The Survey for September 15, page 633] was not written up from a general view instead of one city. Every large Jewish community has a Free Loan Association. Why give your readers the impression that Cleveland is unique?

SIDNEY A. TELLER

Secretary, Hebrew Free Loan Association
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42d Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in the field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, sec'y: 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration; children's codes. Studies health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100; includes monthly bulletin, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1913, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Chelsea 8774). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in co-operation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION—A federation of pioneer state wide children's home finding organiations. George A. Sheafe, President; Warren B. Bill, Vice President; Herman Newman, Second Vice President; C. V. Williams, Secretary-Treasurer; Dimmitt C. Hutchins, Counsel.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary: 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, New York. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebrity, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $.50 a year.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, associate director; Dr. B. Franklin Royer, medical director, and Miss Eleanor P. Brown, secretary; 370 Seventh Ave., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—John A. Lapp, president, Chicago, Ill.; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 277 E. Long Street, Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, May 11-18, 1927. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Theobald Smith, president; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, managing director. Pamphlets on methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $3.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—for social service among Negroes, L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y.; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Mrs. Maud Swartz, president; 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of industrial legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. Special attention given to organization of year-round municipal recreation systems. Information available on playground and community center activities and administration.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22d St., New York, Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Social Legislation, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, prin.; Warren Logan, treas.; A. L. Holsey, acting sec'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—Spencer Miller, Jr., sec'y; 476 West 24th St. A clearing-house for Workers' Education.

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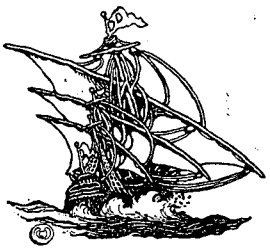
ANNUAL STATEMENT *By the Editor*
TO SURVEY ASSOCIATES—*and All Survey Readers*

YEAR ENDED
1925-6



YEAR BEGUN
1926-7

Your Share

YOU, fellow member of Survey Associates, have no cash dividend to show for your investment in our common fortunes. True, every dollar you put up for the publication year just closed was matched by a dollar of straight commercial receipts. That's a showing we have been struggling for; worth putting at the head of this column. But the net "over" at the end of twelve months—that is, all receipts over all expenditures—was less than two cents on every dollar contributed. What then have you to show for your money? What are some of the things you've "shared" in?

YOU HAVE CARRIED by new lengths our joint foray into journalism as a field for educational adventure.

YOU HAVE BOUGHT No. 2 antique paper and 50 lb. English finish, and 110-screen halftones; 10-point Caslon body type, and printer's ink, and Goudy old-style captions; words from mostly nothing at all to one cent a piece (even on occasions, to four cents); second class postage at 1½ cents a pound; midnight current, brain grease, blue pencils.

YOU HAVE SET GOING linotype batteries, and flat-bed presses and adding machines and cutters of fibre stencils, Van Loon's inky match stubs and Mrs. Bruère's scissors, stenographers' pot-hooks and questions in men's minds. You have jolted inertias and stretched imaginations.

YOU HAVE SPREAD tidings of cities and institutions, of individual leadership and organized action, of successes, failures, strivings with hand and brain; you have more often than not dodged publicity folk to seek out the obscure, the sincere, the significant.

YOU HAVE POOLED the experience of social workers and engineers; judges and legislators and ministers; nurses in the saddle on mountain trails, psychologists in their laboratories, doctors in their clinics, employment managers back of the mill-gates.

YOU HAVE INTERPRETED investigations of rooming houses and prisons, and races and jobs and campuses; of old people fallen on evil days and children maimed at their work; you have distilled swiftly, concisely, clearly the essence of huge reports, inarticulate knowledge of experts.

YOU HAVE BROUGHT OUT creative experiments with museums, hospitals, courts, playhouses; the inventions and insights of labor leaders and employers, of music teachers and builders and librarians, of parents and public officials—in ways that set others going.

YOU HAVE KEPT OPEN FORUM to the clash of men's minds over the why and how of life and work; the whither of social obligation and collective endeavor; or, to get down to cases, the why-not of prohibition enforcement, the where-not of pre war radicalism, the wherefore of protective legislation for women.

YOU HAVE SUPPLIED 3,276 students in 165 schools and colleges with a current text that linked up their courses with the realities of their times.

YOU HAVE SUPPLIED 2,500 visiting nurses with a background for their craft.

YOU HAVE BROUGHT inspiration and comparative experience to people who are shouldering the load of community upbuilding in San Diego, Fall River, Miami, Medicine Hat.

YOU HAVE HELPED build up a group of subscribing readers, 15,000 strong, for the serious discussion twice-a-month of subjects which when treated in book form reach but 2,000 to 4,000.

YOU HAVE REACHED on an average of 25,000 people (net circulation over a period of six months of our monthly Graphics) by the adoption of a technique of visualization to the same subject matter.

YOU HAVE VISUALIZED the walls of the modern city for ten thousand school teachers, club members, citizens (over and above that 25,000); that is, you have spread the appraisal of 235 American communities—made with infinite care and much cost by two national health bodies, but cast in expert reports, weighted with tables and footnotes; you have shown laymen what can be done about, with and for that most neglected of municipal agencies—the health department.

YOU HAVE WON an equally wide hearing for the results of the largest scale study of race relations of the decade, that of Oriental American relations on the Pacific Coast, which hitherto had been confined to fragmentary papers and recommendations.

YOU HAVE GOT BENEATH a hue and cry, and with the help of penologists, prison investigators and students of administration of the criminal law, of public officials, psychia-

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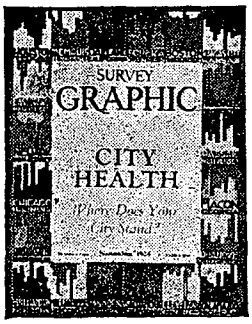
NOVEMBER 1925



City Health

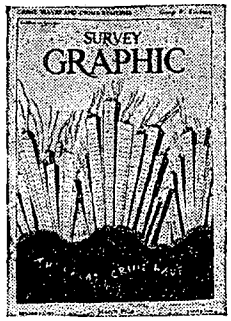
a special number
edited by

HAVEN EMERSON, M. D.
and MARY ROSS

Contributions by

Louis I. Dublin; Sir Arthur Newsholme; Homer Folks; Lewis W. Hine; Ira V. Hiscock; Philip S. Platt; George T. Palmer, Dr. P.H.; Katharine Tucker, R. N.; C. E. Turner; W. A. Evans, M.D.; Chester H. Rowell

MARCH 1926



The Great Crime Wave

a semi-special number

GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY
collaborating

Contributions by

Austin H. MacCormick; Raymond Moley; Charles Platt; Martha Bensley Bruere; Karl A. Menninger, M.D.; J. L. Gillin

MAY 1926

East by West

a double special number
edited by

ROBERT E. PARK
WINIFRED RAUSCHENBUSH and
GEDDES SMITH
collaborating

Contributions by

J. Merle Davis, Eliot Grinnell Mears, R. D. McKenzie, Winold Reiss, Flora Belle Jan, Kazuo Kawai, William C. Smith, Emory S. Bogardus, C. Leroy Baldridge, Chester H. Rowell, William Allen White, Lewis Stiles Gannett, John Stewart Burgess, Raymond T. Rich, John Dewey, Charles and Mary Beard

trists and psychologists given a nucleus of Americans a new approach to the "crime wave."

YOU HAVE AFFORDED a swift appraisal by economists, journalists, students of constitutional law, of the outstanding industrial crisis of the year—the British General Strike.

YOU HAVE ENCOURAGED the interplay of criticism and understanding between the professions, as witness Dr. Cabot's adventures on the borderlands of ethics, medicine, the ministry, education and business.

YOU HAVE BROUGHT OUT the impress on a rare intelligence of the most original scheme of popular education in the world—the Folk Schools of Denmark; and put out in a comprehensive way the experience of the first American state to incorporate adult education in its public school system.

YOU HAVE "ORGANIZED YOUR CURIOSITY" and met the cost of journalistic research and interpretation of a type which fits neither into the popular formulas of huge circulations nor into the advertising interests of trade journals.

YOU HAVE KEPT from one to four circulation representatives in the field, and paid round sums for bond paper, multigraphed letters, circulars in the faith that to win readers is in itself to spread the educational reach of your venture.

YOU HAVE BROUGHT survey associates a new length toward its goal—when its publications will be self-maintaining and its contributed funds will be entirely freed for educational activities and growth.

YOU, whose names fill the close packed roster of Survey Associates (pages 252-5), shared in these things in the year just closed. The Survey and Survey Graphic is yours.

May you, and others with you, so share in the new year now begun.

Staff Set Up

WE look for unity and flexibility in the staff team play of the new year now entered upon. Both editorial and business administration will center in the hands of our most experienced executive. Arthur Kellogg continues as treasurer and resumes the post of managing editor which he filled with energy and distinction in earlier days. He went into the business office in a difficult period; and leaves it with publishing receipts topping $100,000.

He is succeeded as business manager by John D. Kenderdine who came to us with circulation experience on McClure's, and who has developed the unique system of extension work through which our twice-a-month subscriptions have forged ahead. His associate, Mollie Condon, succeeds him as chief of the field staff, which Walter L. Morrison and Eloise Lanier enter upon this fall. Mary R. Anderson, with a gain of over a thousand dollars in Graphic revenue to show for her last year's work continues as advertising manager; and those whose affairs bring them into contact with our office will find there two ranking members in consecutive service, Martha Hohmann, cashier; and Isabelle M. Graham, office manager.

HERE we can report two strokes of fortune. One is the advent as vice-president of Survey Associates, charged with responsibility for the publishing salient at once most baffling and most promising, of Robert Hallowell, for many years treasurer of the New Republic, and the engineer of its remarkable growth in its early years. Mr. Hallowell will divide his time between Graphic promotion in fall and winter, and painting in France in spring and summer. But as will appear, his will not be an altogether a water-tight division between art and publishing. And the second stroke of fortune, one in which our personal and professional feelings are decidedly at odds, is the retirement of

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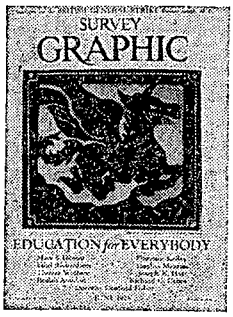
JUNE 1926



Education for Everybody

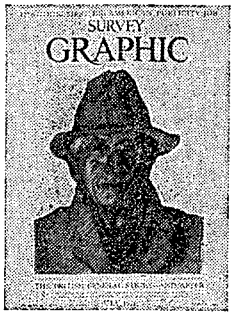
a special number
edited by

BEULAH AMIDON

Contributions by

Hendrik Willem Van Loon, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Ethel Richardson, Mary S. Gibson, Theresa Wolfson, Joseph K. Hart, Herbert R. Kniffin, Florence Cane, Hughes Mearns, Richard C. Cabot, M.D., Florence Kelley

JULY 1926



The British General Strike

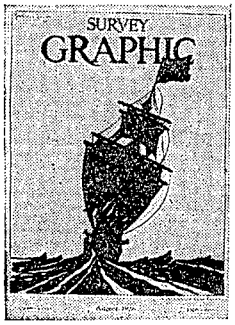
a semi-special number

S. K. RATCLIFFE
collaborating

Contributions by

Cornelia Stratton Parker, Harold J. Laski, Wilfrid H. Crook, Arthur Greenwood, S. Adele Shaw, Robert W. Bruère

AUGUST 1926



Peace

an annual number on the anniversary of the outbreak of the World War

Contributions by

A. L. Warnshuis, Colonel J. C. Breckinridge, Romain Rolland, Anna L. Curtis, Bernhard Ragner

Ann Reed Brenner, secretary of Survey Associates whose achievement in raising the Founders Fund of Survey Graphic, capped her spirited work in building up our mutual organization to national scope. Our expectation is that as Mrs. Lovell Langstroth of San Francisco she will act as our all round commissioner to the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Langstroth has shared up to the hilt in the general editorial engineering of The Survey and created and molded the artistic development of the Graphics. She is succeeded as art editor by Mr. Hallowell and as field and membership secretary by Anne Rylance Smith, who comes to us direct from the field of settlement and playground work, but who is known especially for her part in the social survey of Prague carried on by the American Y.W.C.A. She was later invited to institute a playground system throughout the republic.

As assistant managing editor, directly responsible for production, Sara Merrill employs her gifts both as journalist and artist, and the graciousness and arresting quality of our make-up from issue to issue is of her designing.

THE work of our special editorial departments (investigating, digest, writing) is shared in by a group of associate editors, two of them on full time—Mary Ross (Health; Social Practice) and Beulah Amidon (Education; Industry). As one of the few laymen writing with both competence and charm on health, Miss Ross has created an unusual coign of journalism. Her deft fashioning of our Hearts (1924) and City Health (1925) numbers is followed this year by an adventure farther afield for this fall she edits our Woman's Place number. Miss Amidon came to the Survey last year and is winning her journalistic spurs as if born to them.

IN the field of health Miss Ross collaborates with Dr. Haven Emerson, professor of Public Health Administration at Columbia: in that of industry, Miss Amidon with Robert W. Bruère, former director of the Bureau of Industrial Research, associate editors on a part time basis whose wide experience and technical mastery of their subjects give depth and fire to our pages. With them should be grouped Professor Joseph K. Hart, long in charge of our Educational Department, whose series of articles on the Danish folk schools was an outstanding feature of last year; and Geddes Smith, who, relinquishing our managing editorship and taking over the editorial work of the Child Health Demonstration Committee, will in his free time engage in the social diagnosis and creative writing for which he is especially talented.

Mr. Bruère has been making a series of penetrating studies of which his keen appraisal of West Lynn (April, 1926) was a forerunner—studies which plumb from an altogether new angle the organic process at work in American industry—and its meaning to democracy.

Leon Whipple, assistant professor of Journalism at New York University, handles books with a freshness that all but conceals the train of human implication that distinguishes his department from the general run of literary reviews. As associate editor, his work does not end there, as witness his series of articles on the American periodicals.

Out of his wide acquaintance with executives in social work, Mr. Kenderdine has carved a new department in the Survey Midmonthly—the Social Work Shop and as in the past, Elwood Street, director of the St. Louis Council of Social Agencies, will conduct a characteristic page.

James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, will continue in Horizon Lines in the Graphic, to tap his remarkable resources in the international field.

Our racial number for the year—and these racial numbers have become an annual feature of the Graphics—Ireland, Russia, Mexico, Harlem, the Pacific Basin—swings to Italy. Eduard C. Lindeman is collaborating editor and has gathered a remarkable galaxy of American and Italian contributions in gaging Fascism at work.

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Survey Associates, Inc.
112 East 19 Street, New York

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V. EVERIT MACY
ROBERT HALLOWELL, Vice Presidents:
PAUL U. KELLOGG, Editor
ARTHUR KELLOGG, Treasurer
ANN REED LANGSTROTH, Secretary
ANNE RYLANCE SMITH, Field Secretary

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Fels, Samuel S., Philadelphia
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Ryan, John A., Washington
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Taylor, Graham, Chicago

Structure

SURVEY Associates is conceived throughout as an educational institution. One of the modern sort, but taking its place beside school and museum, library and laboratory. It is a mutual organization carrying on both research and publishing activities. Or to state it more precisely, Survey Associates, Inc., is a membership corporation, chartered November 4, 1912, without shares or stockholders, under the laws of the State of New York,

to advance the cause of constructive philanthropy by the publication and circulation of books, pamphlets and periodicals, and by conducting any investigation useful or necessary for the preparation thereof.

Innovators, breaking fairly unexplored ground, our general structure has grown quite naturally out of our work. As a cooperative body we enlist the annual members (contributors of $10 or more a year) who elect our board of directors. As an educational enterprise, we have staked our claim in the field of social interpretation (ground common to research and journalism), set up "desks" somewhat analogus to the "chairs" of a college faculty, and carry on activities which are frankly non-commercial but which have demonstrated their educational worth. As publishers we bring out The Survey twice-a-month as the channel for these activities and itself a mutual project in adult education. Our Midmonthly issues are an exchange for ideas and experience among people up to their elbows in social work, broadly defined; our Graphic numbers (the first of each month) engage wider reaches of the lay public, and may be "taken" separately as an illustrated monthly magazine. We closed our publishing year September 30, with 15,477 twice-a-month subscribers (the rate for Midmonthlies and Graphics combined is $5); and, in addition, with 4,832 monthly subscribers to the Survey Graphic (at $3 a year). Newsstand and quantity sales had brought our net circulation for the Graphics during the year (6 months' average) to 25,674. Members and contributors are entitled to the twice-a-month Survey and as a further step in putting our publishing accounts on a practical basis, we this last year for the first time allocated $5 from each membership or contribution to subscription revenue.

It is, of course, such members and contributors to our educational funds whose generous interest has made possible our whole development. Our plan has been to secure large contributions as scaffolding while building up a broad base of $10, $25, $50, and $100 memberships—what we call our living endowment. These in turn become our foundation in laying the broadest base of all—our $5 and $3 regular subscriptions.

Or stating it the other way round, our contributed funds are applied to maintenance, to educational activities, and to investment in promoting the venture. Step by step such investment is bringing publishing receipts to the point where they will carry the cost of maintenance; and we look forward to the time when contributed funds can be applied solely to educational work and growth.

To illustrate: Our publishing receipts on the Midmonthly (as shown on the opposite page) amounted to $40,547.99 last year; as against Midmonthly expenditures of $53,419.25. And we drew on annual contributions made to our General Fund for the balance, or $12,871.26. But as $11,097.76 of this went into investment in twice-a-month circulation promotion, we may say that $1,773.50 was engrossed by the Midmonthly for pure maintenance. Similarly we had $12,985.18 left as a purely maintenance charge in the Graphic account; and hope within the next three years to whittle it down to little or nothing.

In 1924-5, our total contributions were $2,772 more than our gross business revenue; this last year (1925-6) gross business revenue was $945.65 more than our contributions; or, by our changed methods of accounting (reckoning $5 per contribution as subscription receipts), $19,155.65 more.

Showings

IN the publishing year 1925-6, we wrote 5,720 new, 7,620 renewal, 3,276 college, or a total of 16,616 twice-a-month subscriptions (a gain of 818), bringing in receipts of $61,809.53 (a gain of $2,629.10). By field work alone, we wrote 4,267 new subscribers, bringing in roughly $500 more than the year before, $1,500 more than the salaries and travelling expenses of the field staff. Our most successful circularization of the year grew out of our City Health number in November.

On the Survey Graphic, neither in date nor interest was our East By West number (May) comparable with our Harlem number (March, 1925). This, coupled with a change in policy with respect to short term trial offers, cut down our tally of new Graphic subscriptions from 5,068 (1924-5) to 4,251 (1925-6) in spite of larger promotion outlay; but renewals and receipts per subscriber went up, and our total income for the year from 6,098 monthly subscriptions was $11,709.68—a gain of $1,621.07, fairly evenly divided between new and renewals.

Gross advertising receipts were $16,691.08—a gain of $495.82.

In membership and finance, our largest task was to project the Graphic Founders Fund for another four year term. By the close of the first quarter we had raised the first year's estimated quota and secured pledges in part for the other three. Sick leave of the head of our membership department during the second half year, and the shelving of regional campaigns naturally entered into the year's showing. We have 1,821 names on our roster—a decrease of 35. But in September, in response to an S.O.S. appeal, over one hundred members increased or doubled their contributions to help us turn a difficult corner on the upgrade; in the twelve months we raised $47,090.50 for our General Fund against $42,438.82 the year before, and cleared the year with a surplus of $116.90. Moreover, for the first time special contributions met as much as half of the expense of our special editorial research departments ($8,364 against $15,105.32). We shall bend every effort in the coming year to better that showing and so release a greater share of our General Fund for general educational activities and growth.

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SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC., 1925-26:

I. ASSOCIATION ACCOUNT

Revenue

We credited this account:		
With profits from the sale of books, reprints and other jobbing	$1,189.55	
With discounts earned by forehanded purchasing	1,576.10	$2,765.65
We received contributions to Special Funds toward the support of Editorial Research Departments	8,364.00	
We drew on contributions to our General Fund to balance the account:	24,997.34	33,361.34
This latter appropriation may be conceived as applied		
To cover the remaining costs of these departments	$6,741.32	
To meet the expense of our Membership Department	8,876.05	
For general maintenance	9,379.97	
	$24,997.34	
		$36,126.99

Disbursements

We charged against this account:		
One-third of our overhead as described in the explanatory note below		$12,145.62
The expenses of our Membership Department		8,876.05
The cost of our special editorial departments and the work of research, digest and interpretation attached to them		
Industry	$3,937.12	
Health	3,418.48	
Communities	1,439.02	
Social Practice	2,176.66	
Education	2,502.04	
Foreign Service	1,632.00	$15,105.32
		$36,126.99

II. MIDMONTHLY ACCOUNT

Revenue

We credited the Midmonthly		
With one-half the receipts from regular twice-a-month subscriptions. Its share of these earnings were		
from new subscriptions	$12,977.17	
from renewals	17,927.60	
	$30,904.77	
With one-half the $5 allocated to cover the regular subscription of each member and contributor	4,552.50	
With sales of single copies, bundles, etc.	667.60	
Thus the Midmonthly's share of circulation receipts amounted to		$36,124.87
Advertising carried in the Midmonthly brought in		4,423.12
Bringing its total publishing receipts to		$40,547.99
We drew on contributions to our General Fund to balance the account:		12,871.26
This appropriation may be conceived as applied		
To the Midmonthly's share in promoting new twice-a-month subscriptions	$11,097.76	
To maintenance	1,773.50	
	$12,871.26	
		$53,419.25

Disbursements

We charged against the Midmonthly publishing account		
One-third of our overhead as described below		$12,145.61
Direct editorial outlay for the Midmonthly (manuscripts are gifts), and one-half the maintenance of the managing editor's office		7,049.18
The cost of paper, type-setting, press work, binding, wrapping, addressing and mailing that went into manufacturing and distributing the Midmonthly unit		16,633.02
One-half the routine cost of handling and billing twice-a-month subscriptions		3,110.94
The cost of soliciting and printing the advertising carried		3,321.47
A lonely item charged to sales		61.27
And one-half our investment in circularization and field work to promote the extension of twice-a-month subscriptions		11,097.76
		$53,419.25

III. GRAPHIC ACCOUNT

Revenue

We credited the Graphic		
With one-half the receipts from regular twice-a-month subscriptions, as in the case of the Midmonthly	$30,904.76	
With receipts from monthly subscriptions to the SURVEY GRAPHIC	11,709.68	
With one-half the $5 allocations from memberships and contributions	4,552.50	
With SURVEY GRAPHIC newsstand sales:	700.34	
With quantity sales of special numbers and bundles	4,106.27	
Thus circulation receipts for the Graphic amounted to		$51,973.55
Advertising carried in the Graphic brought in		12,267.96
Bringing its total publishing receipts to		$64,241.51
We drew on contributions to the Graphic Founders Fund to balance the account:		40,959.02
This appropriation may be conceived as applied		
To investment in new circulation (See opposite)	$27,973.84	
To maintenance	12,985.18	
	$40,959.02	
		$105,200.53

Disbursements

We charged against the Graphic publication account		
One-third of our overhead as described		$12,145.62
Direct editorial outlay for the Graphic, including manuscripts, illustrations and one-half the maintenance of the managing editor's office		14,067.30
Manufacturing and distributing costs (as enumerated) of the Graphic unit		28,694.30
One-half the routine cost of handling and billing twice-a-month subscriptions; full routine of monthly subscriptions		6,250.01
The cost of soliciting and printing advertising carried		10,501.64
The expense of oversight and copies marketed or wasted on newsstands		2,015.97
Cost of copies and expense in handling quantity sales		3,551.85
Investment in new circulation:		
In promoting twice-a-month subscriptions	$11,097.77	
In promoting Graphic monthly subscriptions	16,876.07	
		$27,973.84
		$105,200.53

RECAPITULATION OF OPERATING ACCOUNTS

Account	Contributed Revenue	Publishing Revenue	Contributed and Publishing Combined	Total Disbursed
I. Association	$33,361.34	$2,765.65	$36,126.99	$36,126.99
II. Midmonthly	12,871.26	40,547.99	53,419.25	53,419.25
III. Graphic	40,959.02	64,241.51	105,200.53	105,200 53
All Operations	$87,191.62	$107,555.15	$194,746.77	$194,746.77

CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT

We have audited the accounts of Survey Associates, Inc., for the year ended September 30, 1926, and certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

November 4, 1926. (Signed) HASKINS & SELLS.

Financial Statement. The certificate of audit of a highly responsible firm of accountants is back of the figures given on this page and the next covering our last fiscal year. What the figures stand for, we have put in everyday English in line with the refreshing practice creeping into the financial statements of trust companies and other institutions addressed to the lay public.

The period covered is the twelve months running from October 1, 1925 through September 30, 1926.

You will find the operations of that year grouped under three main divisions. There is our *Midmonthly Account* (II) and our *Graphic Account* (III); each publishing operation set off so that it can be looked at by itself. And there is our *Association Account* (I), which covers our general engineering as an organization, our membership department, and the special editorial departments which carry on research and interpretation in our main subject fields and give education content to both publishing units.

"Overhead" is a temperamental and highly controversial term; but we mean by it our rent, bookkeeping, insurance, equipment and upkeep; interest on bank loans, salaries of our chief business and editorial executives and the expense of their two offices. As these expenditures serve all operations, we charge off one-third to each Account.

For a statement of our *Educational Funds*, see next page.

To summarize the year's showing of Survey Associates in three brief paragraphs:

We raised in 1925-6 a total of $97,054.50 in memberships and contributions to our educational funds (p. 252). We allocated $9,105 of this to our publishing revenue to fill contributors' subscriptions; leaving a net from contributions of $88,399.50.

Of this we appropriated $87,191.62 to our operating accounts, leaving $1,207.88 unexpended of the twelve months' contributions to these funds. That is, we cleared the year with a tiny surplus of $116.90 in our General Fund, and had a surplus of $1,090.98 in the Graphic Founders Fund to apply to a Graphic deficit overhanging from previous years.

Our total business revenue for the twelve months was $107,555.15 (see above), which with the $88,399.50 net from contributions brought out total revenue up to $195,954.65; total disbursements $194,746.77; our surplus for the year $1,207.88 as above.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Made to the Educational Funds of Survey Associates for the Fiscal Year 1925-26

Graphic Founders Fund

DEFICIT October 1, 1925		($1,668.60)
CONTRIBUTIONS, Fiscal Year 1925-26	$42,050.00	
APPROPRIATION to Graphic Account (III)	40,959.02	
SURPLUS for 12 months ending September 30, 1926		1,090.98
		($ 577.62)
Deduct unfulfilled pledges, years 1922-25		(2,800.00)
DEFICIT Graphic Founders Fund October 1, 1926		($3,377.62)

Special Funds

CONTRIBUTIONS, Fiscal Year 1925-26		
Industry	$ 3,785.00	
Foreign Service	1,625.00	
Health	1,535.00	
Social Practice	1,388.00	
Education	39.00	$ 8,364.00
APPROPRIATIONS, Fiscal Year 1925-26		
To Association Account (I)		
For Editorial Research Departments Designated		8,364.00

General Fund

BALANCE in General Fund October 1, 1925			$422.62
CONTRIBUTIONS, Fiscal Year: October 1, 1925 to September 30, 1926			
Membership Classes			
$10.00 Cooperating members		$12,550.00	
25.00 Sustaining "		8,350.00	
50.00 Contributing "		3,950.00	
100.00 Contributing "		6,900.00	
		$31,750.00	
Large and Unclassified		15,340.50	
Total contributions to General Fund for year			$47,090.50
Deduct allocations to publishing accounts to fill regular subscriptions of members and contributors ($5 each)			
To Midmonthly (II)		$ 4,552.50	
To Graphic (III)		4,552.50	9,105.00
Net from general contributions for year			$37,985.50
APPROPRIATIONS: Fiscal Year 1925-26			
To Association Account (I)		$24,997.34	
To Survey Midmonthly Account (II)		12,871.26	37,868.60
SURPLUS for 12 months ending September 30, 1926			116.90
			$539.52
Deduct pledges carried as bills receivable, September 30, 1925; thereafter unfulfilled			140.00
BALANCE General Fund October 1, 1926			$399.52

Graphic Founder's Fund

Leach, Mrs. Henry G.	$5,000	*Warburg, Paul M.	800
Pratt, George D.	4,000	*Chamberlain, Miss Ellen S.	500
*Rosenwald, Julius	4,000	Cochran, William F.	500
*Elmhirst, Mrs. Leonhard K.	3,000	°*de Forest, Robert W.	500
°Fels, Samuel S.	3,000	*Eastman, Mr. & Mrs. Lucius R.	500
*°Macy, V. Everit	2,000	Goldman, Henry	500
Bamberger, Louis	1,000	Ittleson, Henry	500
°Bing, Alexander M.	1,000	Keith Fund	500
Blaine, Mrs. Emmons	1,000	*Lamont, Mrs. Thomas W.	500
Chadbourne, Thomas L.	1,000	Lasker, Loula	500
Elkins, William M.	1,000	Pew, Miss Ethel	500
Harmon, William E.	1,000	Seager, Henry R.	500
Haynes, Dr. John R.	1,000	*Swift, Harold H.	500
*Lewisohn, Adolph and Sam	1,000	Anonymous	250
McCready, Mrs. Caroline P.	1,000	Fohs, Mrs. F. Julius	250
Morrow, Dwight W.	1,000	*Rhoads, Mrs. Charles J.	250
Sachs, Arthur	1,000	Rosenberg, Max L.	250
*Warburg, Felix M.	1,000	*Sibley, Miss Florence	250
Winter, Benjamin	1,000		

Special Funds

Industry Fund

†Bing, Alexander M.	$500	*Schwarzenbach, Robert J. F.	100
†Fels, Samuel S.	500	Crunden, Frank P.	50
†*Macy, V. Everit	500	*Davis, J. Llonberger	50
Brandeis, Judge and Mrs. Louis D.	300	Farnam, Henry W.	50
Filene, A. Lincoln	250	*Jones, Miss Myrta L.	50
Ittleson, Mrs. Henry	250	Weyl, Mrs. Walter E.	50
Mallery, Otto T.	200	Anonymous	25
*Chamberlain, Joseph P.	100	Abbott, Henry H.	25
Draper, Ernest G.	100	*Moot, Adelbert	25
Evans, Mrs. Glendower	100	Anderson, Frank V. (In memoriam)	10
Huyck, Edmund N.	100	Beard, Charles A.	10
*Lasker, Miss Florina	100	Cooke, Morris Llewellyn	10
Robins, Mrs. Raymond	100	Miller, Mrs. Herbert	10
*Rosensohn, Mrs. Samuel J.	100	Prendergast, William A.	10
°Scattergood, Miss Margaret	100	Wells, Philip P.	10

Health Fund

Thomas Thompson Trust	$500	*Wile, Dr. Ira S.	50
*Bradley, Richards M.	100	Committee for the Care of Jewish Tuberculous	25
*Cravath, Paul D.	100	Forbes, Mrs. Waldo	25
*Hatch, Mrs. Harold A.	100	Hamlin, Mrs. William	25
Milliken, Mrs. Seth M.	100	Saltonstall, Mrs. Richard M.	25
Moors, John F.	100	Bernheim, Dr. Alice R.	10
*Potter, Miss Blanche	100	Draper, Mrs. William Kinnicutt	10
Naumburg, Mrs. Walter W.	75	Lambert, Dr. Alexander	10
Mason, Miss Fanny P.	50	Lambert, Dr. R. A.	10
New York Tuberculosis and Health Association	50	Maternity Center Association, New York	10
State Charities Aid Assn., New York	50	Wigglesworth, George	10

Foreign Service Fund

*Forbes, Mrs. J. Malcolm	$500	*Anonymous	75
‡Dodge, Cleveland H.	250	Leeds, Morris E.	25
Scattergood, Mrs. Thomas	200	Thomas, Arthur H.	25
Gamble, Mrs. D. B.	100	Buzby, Walter J.	10
Ollesheimer, Mrs. Henry (In Memoriam)	100	Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Harold	10
Scattergood, J. Henry	100	Maier, Paul D. J.	10
°Scattergood, Miss Margaret	100	Rhoads, Charles J.	10
Schiff, Mrs. Jacob H.	100	Rhoads, George A.	10

Social Practice Fund

†*de Forest, Robert W.	$1,000	Seybert Institution, Phila.	25
*Post, James H.	250	Charity Organization Society, New Orleans	10
Charity Organization Society, Buffalo	25	Church Home Society, Boston	10
Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania	25	Jewish Social Service Association, New York	10
Children's Bureau, Phila.	25		

Education Fund

Eddy, L. J.	$39

General Fund

Large Contributions

°Chamberlain, Joseph P.	$1,000	†Warburg, Felix M.	500
°†de Forest, Robert W.	1,000	Woodward, Dr. George	400
†Elmhirst, Mrs. Leonard K.	1,000	Anonymous	300
*Fuld, Felix	1,000	Epstein, Max	250
Lehman, Col. Herbert H.	1,000	Greenfield, Albert M.	250
McMurtrie, Miss Mary D.	1,000	Hart, Max	250
†Rosenwald, Julius	1,000	La Monte, George M.	250
Burnham, Miss Mary A.	500	Lee, Joseph	250
Cabot, Dr. Richard C.	500	*Volker, William	250
†Eastman, Mr. & Mrs. Lucius R.	500	Eckstein, Louis	200
†Lamont, Mrs. Thomas W.	500	Mastbaum, Jules E.	200
°Lasker, Miss Florina and Mr. Edward and Mrs. Rosensohn	500	Pope, Mrs. Willard	200
°†Macy, V. Everit	500	Sherwin, Miss Belle	200
Vogelstein, Ludwig	500	Hathaway, Miss Martha N.	150

Unclassified

Asher, L. E.	$75	Minster, Mrs. L.	15
Kane, Francis Fisher	75	Porter, Rev. L. C.	15
La Monte, Miss Caroline B.	75	Putnam, Mrs. Charles P.	15
Lattimer, Gardner	75	*Barus, Mr. & Mrs. Maxwell	10
Seabrook, Mrs. H. H.	75	*Cannon, Miss Dorothy A.	10
Wald, Miss Lillian D.	75	*Castle, Miss H. E. A.	10
*Mack, Judge Julian W.	60	*Childs, R. S.	10
Baldwin, Mrs. Ruth Standish	40	*Cochran, Miss Fanny T.	10
Gannett, Mrs. William C.	40	*Cook, Mrs. Alfred A.	10
Gifford, Dr. H.	40	*Frazier, Dr. Charles M.	10
Anonymous	37.50	*Jackson, James F.	10
Johnson, Mrs. Edward J.	30	*Jewett, Miss Alice Natalie	10
Nagle, Mrs. Ellen R.	20	*Manges, Dr. M.	10
Woodman, Miss Mary	20	*Martin, Mrs. A. W.	10
Becker, James H.	15	*Pinchot, Mrs. Minturn	10
Brewer, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph	15	*Sage, Dean	10
Dodge, Percival	15	*Anonymous	5
Donaldson, Mrs. Henry H.	15	*Arnold, Miss Lucy G.	5
Gilmore, Miss Marcia	15	*Emerson, Miss Helena Titus	5
Harper, J. C.	15	*Gardiner, Miss Elizabeth G.	5
Hillard, Miss Mary R.	15	*Gibson, Mrs. Frank A.	5
Holt, Mrs. L. E.	15	*Ickes, Harold L.	5
Janeway, Rev. F. L.	15	*Kellogg, Miss Clara N.	5
King, Mrs. Clarence	15	*Kohn, Louis H.	5
*Knowles, Morris	15	*Libby, Miss Marion	5
Liveright, Mrs. Alice F.	15	*Bumstead, Miss Ethel Q.	3

KEY: * Gave also to other classifications under General Fund
† Gave also to Graphic Founders Fund
° Gave also to Special Funds ‡ Deceased

Special Acknowledgements

To the Twentieth Century Fund, Boston, for a grant of $5,000 for Graphic promotion (ear-marked by us for the publishing year beginning October 1, 1926).

To the American Child Health Association for $500, American Public Health Association for $500, and American Social Hygiene Association for $200; contributions toward the extra expense of our City Health number, November 1925.

To Miss Mary McMurtrie, Philadelphia, long a member of Survey Associates, who last fall sent us $1,000 from her capital in lieu of further gifts from her income in the belief that "a little financial backing at its present level ought to put The Survey in a position first to secure more contributors, and later to depend upon subscribers"; listed as a contribution toward our General Fund and applied to promotion of twice-a-month subscriptions.

To Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes for $500 to enable us to set up our monthly section on international relations in the Survey Graphic—Horizon Lines, edited by Mr. McDonald; listed in Foreign Service Fund.

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GENERAL FUND (continued:) MEMBERSHIP CLASSES

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Belknap, Mrs. M. B.
Blumenthal, George
Bonnell, Henry H.
Brown, David A.
Bull, Miss Dorothy
Burlingham, C. C.
*Bush, W. T.
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Calvin, Miss Catharine
*Converse, Miss Mary E.
°Cravath, Paul D.
Curtis, Miss Frances G.
Cushing, O. K.
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Dohrmann, A. B. C.
Eisendrath, Mrs. Joseph N.
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Goff, Frederick H. (In Memoriam)
Greenfield, Mrs. Albert M.
Hazard, Miss Caroline
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Kellogg, Paul U.
Lewis, Mrs. Theodore J.
†Lewisohn, Sam A.
*McDuffie, Mrs. Duncan
McGregor, Tracy W.
McMurtrie, Miss Ellen
*McRae, Milton A.
*Mack, Judge Julian W.
Mack, Mrs. Julian W.
Mason, Miss Ida M.
May, Mr. & Mrs. Herbert L.
May, Mr. & Mrs. Walter A.
Meyer, Alfred C.
Morley, Frederick H. (In Memoriam)
Newborg, Moses
Paddock, Bishop Robert L.
Peabody, Rev. Endicott
Pick, George
°°Post, James H.
Pratt, George D., Jr.
†Rhoads, Mrs. Charles J.
Robinson, Henry M.
Rosenthal, Lessing
Rosenwald, Lessing
Reunds, R. S.
Sapiro, Aaron L.
°Schwarzenbach, Robert J. F.
Scripps, Miss E. B.
Selling, Ben
Shaffner, Charles
†Sibley, Miss Florence
†Swift, Harold H.
Thum, William
Tersch, E. L.
Upson, Mrs. H. S.
*Volker, William
†Warburg, Paul M.
Weeks, Rufus W.
Winkler, Eli

$50 Contributing Members

Adams, Benton E.
Bancroft, Mrs. William P.
Brewer, Franklin N.
Buckstaff, Mrs. Florence G.
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Davis, Miss Betsey B.
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Doyle, Nicholas A.
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*Eidlitz, Otto M.
Emerson, Dr. Haven
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Frank, Walter
Goldsmith, Mrs. Alfred
Griffith, Miss Alice S.
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Morse, Mr. & Mrs. H. M.
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Pope, Willard
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Potts, Thomas C.
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Rothermel, John J.
Saunders, B. H.
Sayre, J. N.
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Schaffner, Joseph Haile
Schaffner, Robert C.
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Seaver, Benjamin F.
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Spingarn, J. E.
Stern, David B.
*Stern, Mr. & Mrs. Alfred K.
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Straus, Leo
*Townsend, J. Barton
Vanderlip, Mrs. Frank A.
Vincent, George E.
Waid, D. E.
Wilcox, Ansley
°Wile, Dr. Ira S.
Williams, David W.
Wittmer, Henry

$25 Sustaining Members

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Anonymous
Abbott, Mrs. Henry H.
*Acheson, M. W., Jr.
Anthony, Miss Julia B.
Archer, Mrs. Joseph
Ashley, R. L.
Athey, Mrs. C. N.
*Bacharach, Mrs. S.
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Baker, Mrs. Horace Forbes
Baldwin, Arthur D.
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Davis, Dr. Katharine Bement
Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Michael M., Jr.
de Forest, Henry L.
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Dell, Rev. Burnham North
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Ducharme, George A.
Dummer, Mrs. W. F.
Eavenson, Howard N.
Eddy, Sherwood
Edgerton, Charles E.
Edwards, William
Ehrich, Mrs. Adelaide Price
Ehrmann, Mrs. Alexis F.
Eisendrath, William N.
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Elliott, Dr. John L.
Ely, Miss Augusta C.
‡English, H. D. W.
Erdmann, Mrs. Albert J.
Ettelson, Hon. Samuel A.
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Farwell, Mrs. John V.
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Ferry, Mansfield
Fisher, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield
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Fleisher, Mrs. H. T.
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George, W. D.
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Kellogg, Mrs. Florence Loeb
Kellogg, L. O.
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Kingsbury, John A.
Kirkbride, Miss Mary B.
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*Knowles, Morris
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Koshland, Daniel E.
Krehbiel, Edward
Krelik, Julian H.
Kuhn, Mrs. Simon
Kulakofsky, Mrs. J. H.
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Lee, Miss Alice
Lehman, Irving F.
Lennox, Miss Elisabeth
Leopold, N. F.
Lewisohn, Misses Alice & Irene
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Liebmann, Mrs. Alfred
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Lippincott, Miss Mary W.
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Lovejoy, Mrs. Allen, Jr.
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Lowry, Mrs. Ruth White
Lubin, Simon J.
Ludlow, H. S.
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McChesney, John
McConnell, Bishop Francis J.
McCord, Miss Mary Rose
McCormick, Miss M. V.
McGrath, James
McLean, Francis H.
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Manny, Frank A.
Marston, Miss Helen D.
Mason, Miss Mary T.
Mayer, Mr. & Mrs. Isaac H.
Mertz, Mrs. Oscar
Meyer, Abraham
Meyer, Carl
Milbank, Jeremiah
Miller, Nathan J.
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